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LAST EDITION

## NATIONAL UNITY ESSENTIAL FOR WINNING THE WAR

Representative Johnson, Returning From European Battlefronts, Emphasizes Necessity of True American Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Every true American citizen should render thanks that America is in the war of civilization, exerting her energies and her resources in cooperation with her European allies, in order to compass the defeat of the Teutonic autocracy and to make the world safe for democracy." Representative Albert Johnson, just returned from the European battlefronts, and now in the capital for the pending session of Congress, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this is the paramount theme for which the American nation should offer thanks.

Congressman Johnson declares emphatically that the only way in which the war can be won is for the American people to stand solidly behind the Administration and the President in the prosecution of the war. Particularly impressed is he with the belief that Congress at the coming session must solidly support the President in any step which he deems essential to the winning of the war. "Every vestige of partisanship must be thrown to the winds, every party line must be obliterated. This Congress must realize that the greatest need of this country and of civilization is the winning of the war, the downfall of Germany and her allies, the triumph of democracy. Every energy must be exerted, every resource must be at the command of the nation, nothing must be eliminated which will in any way contribute to the winning of the war by the United States and her allies." In these words Congressman Johnson sums up the obligations which confront the American people and their servants who are steering the course of this nation at the present critical period in the world's history.

"The United States has no room for any man, no matter what position of public trust he may hold, who in any way shows himself not in sympathy with the stand this country is taking in the war," he continued. "We must have 100 per cent Americanism; real American citizens. All disloyal persons should be summarily disposed of in any manner which the Government deems necessary for the welfare of the nation."

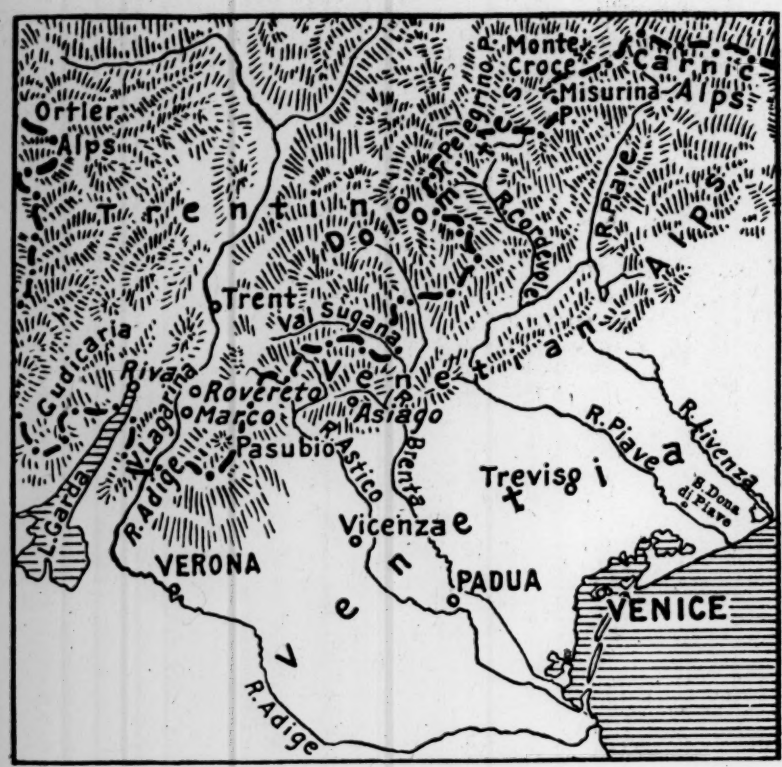
By this statement it is apparent that the actions and utterances of certain of this country's public men have been the object of adverse criticism in other than American circles. Representative Johnson declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative that no one should be left unturned in coping with the many-sided menace presented by the activities of German agents in this country. He believes that all regulations promulgated so far, aimed at checking spying, restricting the movements of enemy agents in this country, the prevention of all forms of German intrigue, manifested in some instances by strikes, sabotage, etc., should be carefully scanned, and if any loophole be found, additional legislation should be invoked which would make absolutely iron-clad all provisions relating to do with the activities of enemy agents in this country.

The above observation were made by the Washington Congressman based upon his recent visit to the European battlefronts. The other representatives returning were E. T. Taylor and Charles H. Timberlake of Colorado; H. F. Stephens of Nebraska, William S. Goodwin of Arkansas, and John F. Miller of Washington.

Congressman Johnson declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative that conditions in Europe could not be depicted in words. "Before visiting the battlefronts I thought I had some conception of conditions in Europe brought on by the war," he declared. "I see now how badly mistaken I was. No words can depict the horrors and inhumanity of it all, the depths of Teutonic cruelty and barbarism, nor can one underestimate the importance of the decisive blows which must yet be aimed at the most diabolical enemy of civilization the world has yet known."

Describing the gruesome picture of no man's land, Mr. Johnson said, "when I first saw this awful picture, my thought revolted at the inhumanity, the barbarity of it. Acres and acres of land present a vista the symbols of which are death and destruction. On viewing it one cannot help but be impressed with the cruelty of the unfeeling Hun. There, spread out before me, was a panorama symbolic of the German campaign of destruction. Then and there a sudden and intense longing for revenge overwhelmed me, causing me to hope fervently that the civilized nations of the earth would deal such a blow of retaliation to a world enemy responsible for so much misery and wanton destruction as to paralyze him, render him as powerless as the smaller nations from which his mailed fist had sliced their national identity. For miles the eye could picture nothing but a sea of mud, in many places more than 25 feet in depth. This mass had been stirred and churned into a veritable hell by the heavy artillery fire which had lasted for days, days running into weeks, weeks running into months. In this sea of mud countless

(Continued on page two, column one)



Italian theater of war

General von Bulow's forces have met with a severe check to the east of the Brenta Valley, where they made a determined attempt to break through the Italian lines.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The Piave line is holding steadily. So steadily that General von Bulow attempted to break through in the Brenta Valley by attacking, with a whole division, under cover of a terrific barrage. The Italian troops on the Col della Beretta, to the east of the valley, held steadily through the attack, and when matters were becoming desperate the Sicilian division succeeded in passing the barrage and relieving them. As a result, von Bulow sustained another severe check. The crisis, declared General Maurice today, in London, is past, and the credit for this is due to the Italians alone.

In the same way the desperate attempts to fulfill Marshal von Hindenburg's orders and recover Bourlon Wood are causing the Germans at Cambrai severe and unavailing losses. The high ground in the wood is the key to the old Hindenburg line at this point, and it is firmly held by Sir Douglas Haig's men, who are slowly forcing their way towards Cambrai.

### "A Second Belgium"

MILAN, Italy (Wednesday)—German-Austrian invading forces have made a second Belgium out of the provinces in northern Italy, which they have overrun, according to a mass of detailed information collected and published by the Corriere della Sera today. The newspaper asserts and supports its allegation with specific information, that the invaders massacred civilian inhabitants of Northern Italy, pillaged their homes and stores, made civilians work under military slave.

(Continued on page four, column five)

## BREWERS' ACTION WIDENS BREACH

Distillers Resent Imputation of Their Former Colleagues That They Alone Are Responsible for the Disrepute of the Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—A public sentiment-making campaign launched by the United States Brewers Association has revealed a definite and decided break in the ranks of the liquor interests. Not only is there indicated a "split" between the distillers and the brewers, but there apparently has sprung up a difference of opinion between the brewers organizations. In large newspapers throughout the country the United States Brewers Association is using advertisements announcing that the brewers must not be associated in the public thought with the distillers; that the latter are guilty of causing the "bad saloons," that the brewers are the real promoters of true temperance, while the distillers have been the influence which has brought the saloon into disrepute. The public is asked to not even think of the brewers and distillers at the same time.

Thus do the brewers "separate" themselves from the distillers. This stand is regarded as radical, in view of the fact that the distillers have borne the burden of wet campaigns in many states. Among the Brewers Board of Trade and members of the Ohio Brewers Association, it is said that while many brewers in Ohio are members of the national organization, they refused the stand taken, and hold that the liquor interests must stand together. Joseph DeBar, president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, while refusing to be quoted, said that he had very decided opinions on the brewers' action. The distillers here are unanimous in declaring the action an "outrage." Charles L. Swain, dry leader, called the incident the eleventh hour declaration, a grasping at straws, but coming too late. He blames the brewers more than the distillers for the "bad saloon."

## REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED POWERS ASSEMBLE IN PARIS

Conference Arranged to Determine Stronger Joint Action Against Central Empires—To Discuss Russian Position

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The interallied conference begins today here, representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Italy consulting with their French colleagues. France will be represented by MM. Clemenceau, Pichon and other Cabinet ministers. At the request of the British Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice, is to attend the conference as the British financial adviser.

The British representation will be: Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Reading, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson. America will be represented by Colonel House, Admiral Benson, General Bliss, Messrs. Crosby, McCormick, Bainbridge, Colby and Taylor. The Italian representatives will be Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Signor Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, General Dalloio, Signor Bianchi, Transport Minister, and Signor Chiesa, Aviation Minister.

Mr. Maklakov, appointed Russian Ambassador in Paris before the Bolshevik revolution, will attend the conference as an unofficial Russian representative. Mr. Venturoli will be a prominent figure at the conference, as will Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Prime Minister. Japan will be represented by her London and Paris ambassadors.

The Petit Journal, of which Mr. Pichon was political director until he entered the Cabinet, says the conference will first deal with the situation in Russia. One idea is that France, Russia's direct ally, may propose a collective declaration to the Russian people, emphasizing the dangers to which the Bolsheviks are exposing them and denouncing the Bolshevik action in attempting to enter into separate negotiations with the enemy, in divulging documents which should only have been published by agreement and in violating to German advantage engagements entered upon by Russia.

A clear distinction should be made between this conference, which will discuss general war topics, and the interallied war council which will follow at Versailles, attended by British, French, Italian and American delegates. There will also be a third allied meeting at the interallied economic council for the purpose of distributing the Allies' resources to maximum advantage.

The Paris council meetings may take the opportunity not to discuss war aims in detail, but to state their general outlines, and another important subject to be discussed will be closer coordination of war leadership. The advantages and difficulties of a single command are well known to all of the delegates, and will assist them in the discussion on this point.

Americans Leave French Front

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Admiral Benson and General Bliss, members of the American Mission, returned today from a visit to the French front, where they had been guests of General Petain.

THANKSGIVING SHIP ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Safe arrival of the Thanksgiving transport with articles for the United States soldiers aboard, was reported officially at the War Department today.

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### NO EDITIONS ON THANKSGIVING DAY

No editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be published on Thursday, Nov. 29, on account of the official observance in the United States of Thanksgiving Day.

## GEN. MAURICE SAYS ITALIAN CRISIS PAST

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"The Italian crisis is past," declared General F. B. Maurice, director of military operations, in his weekly interview today. "The credit is due to the Italians alone."

## SOLUTION OF MCKAY PROBLEM EXPECTED

Officials of Harvard and Technology Look for a Friendly and Satisfactory Arrangement With Regard to Big Fund

Although yesterday's decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court prevents Harvard University from carrying out its plan of giving part of the Gordon McKay fund to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, so as to use Technology's equipment and not be compelled to erect a school of its own, officials of both institutions look for a friendly, satisfactory and economical solution of the problem.

It was declared by a representative of Technology that the McKay fund will not be available for some 25 years, and that it would be a public misfortune for Harvard to be compelled to erect her own buildings for the establishment of a technical school, while the Massachusetts Institute is nearby with a complete equipment. Just what the next step will be no one could say, but all interested believe that plans to overcome the difficulty, which at present seems to nullify the program, will be forthcoming.

President Lowell of Harvard will receive, probably today, the full text of the decision of the court, which forbids the university to turn over the endowment fund which, it is estimated, will in time amount to \$22,000,000. President Lowell and his attorneys will soon hold a conference, and following this, plans will be made to decide means of using the fund in strict accordance with the law.

A representative of Technology said that only a small part of the fund is available now, and that years must elapse before it will grow to the mark where it can be looked upon as sufficient to fulfill the expectations of not all citizens of the United States can agree with all the purposes and methods permitted or endorsed by the Red Cross management, and they say that on this account they question seriously the propriety of any government action that would divert, in a wholesale fashion, and without minute inquiry and accounting, any of the public funds of the United States to the use or control of the Red Cross.

The provision for turning public money over to Red Cross uses appears in Publication No. 2-A, published by the United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1917, in the section signed by H. A. Garfield, as United States Fuel Administrator.

In carrying out the provisions of the President's order permitting increase of prices for the sale of bituminous coal, the Fuel Administrator makes a detailed announcement, of which section 3 reads as follows: "If a mine is closed or the men locked out by an operator, without just cause, the United States Fuel Administrator will impose upon and collect from such operator a fine at the rate of \$1 per day for each mine worker affected."

"All fines imposed under this order shall be paid to the American Red Cross through the United States Fuel Administrator."

THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST M. MALVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The impeachment charges against M. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, consist of having in 1917, while holding office, informed the enemy of diplomatic and military secrets particularly in connection with the projected Chemin des Dames offensive, and of having aided the enemy by fostering a mutiny in the French Army.

M. Painlevé giving evidence on the Bolo case stated that Paix Sarraill was at no time on his staff and only through parliamentary channels had he become aware of the handing of M. Sarraill's confidential dispatches to M. Almyreya. M. Painlevé showed that a leakage to the enemy could not have produced the loss of Rumania, as alleged, because no German or Bulgarian move took place against that country between June and September, 1916.

## BUDAPEST SOCIALISTS IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vossische Zeitung learns the Budapest Socialists held a mass meeting in favor of peace and an armistice on Sunday. A resolution was passed desiring the monarchy to repudiate Pan-German aims, and to declare its opposition to the German annexation of Courland and Livonia, and favoring the holding of an international labor conference at Stockholm irrespective of whether all parties were represented.

## ROADS APPLY FOR INCREASED RATES

Authority Is Asked to Raise the Freight Charges on Pig Iron From Cincinnati to Ontario

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads have filed applications for authority to increase their freight rates on pig iron from Cincinnati, O., to points in Ontario, Can., from \$2.10 to \$2.46 per gross ton.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and other western roads have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in passenger fares in certain territory to 2½ cents a mile, to be effective Jan. 1, 1918. Fares between Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis and points in Missouri by interstate routes and to and from points in Kansas, Illinois and Arkansas adjacent to Missouri would be affected.

## ISSUE RAISED OVER RED CROSS PLANS

Fuel Administrator's Ruling to Turn Over Fines to Society Is Questioned in Light of Recent Vivisection Disclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order recently issued by H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, specifying that all fines collected from coal operators or miners under the price scale agreement of Aug. 21, 1917, shall be paid to the American Red Cross through the Fuel Administrator, raises the question of whether that official or any government department has authority to make such a ruling.

Those who question the propriety of such an arrangement lay special stress on the recent disclosures of the \$100,000 appropriation by the Red Cross to the American Medical Association for experimental purposes in France that are to include vivisection.

These people point to the acknowledged cooperation of the Red Cross in the medical association's plans for vivisection as an evidence that not all citizens of the United States can agree with all the purposes and methods permitted or endorsed by the Red Cross management, and they say that on this account they question seriously the propriety of any government action that would divert, in a wholesale fashion, and without minute inquiry and accounting, any of the public funds of the United States to the use or control of the Red Cross.

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## SCANDINAVIA NOW CONFRONTS A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION

Kings of Northern Countries Meet Today—Norway Hopes Events Will Coincide With Agreements Made With Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—The Scandinavian kings meet today and it is much hoped in Norway that the present Scandinavian events will coincide with the agreements between Norway, America and Great Britain. It has been bitterly felt that various import agreements and the fish agreement have hardly been fulfilled owing to the new situation which arose when the United States entered the war and undue pressure has been exercised which could only have been submitted to by Norway relinquishing her neutrality. The Norwegian Food Minister, Odmund Vik, who has been severely criticized for declining to take measures to reduce consumption, has resigned.

Regarding Sweden, the predominant power of Germany in the Baltic, and the change of government, have no doubt made the Swedish people look westward. A new and important factor has also arisen. Hitherto Sweden has secured imports, through the blockade, by giving equivalent facilities for transit to Russia. As transit to that country now is of small importance to the Entente, Sweden will have to find a new means of exchange for imports.

It is significant that the Swedish press, while unanimously stating that neutrality demands the maintenance of commercial relations with both groups, points out, on the other hand, that if the Entente desires a share of Swedish iron ore, export arrangements can be made. It is no doubt owing to this new situation that it is again stated that a Swedish mission is coming to England.

Recent dispatches from Christiania have indicated that owing to the lack of raw materials one Norwegian industry after the other is having to restrict its operations. Some time ago, the margarine factories had to start "rationing" their customers, allowing them an amount in proportion to their purchases in previous years. For months no cottonseed oil had been received from America; oil from kernels was no longer exported from France, and from South America no fluid oils, but only hard fats were received.

It is probable that the difficulties of the situation will be still further increased through a reduction in the supply of pork and milk, resulting from the restricted supply of fodder. It may be answered that Norway's import agreement with Great Britain covers raw materials for margarine factories, but that agreement is of little use so long as Norway cannot obtain the raw material from the United States.

The British proclamation prohibiting all exports to Holland and the Scandinavian countries, taken in conjunction with the policy inaugurated by the United States, created a very serious situation. The agreements in existence between Great Britain and Norway covered only the passing of goods through the blockade from other countries, and did not relate to goods of British origin. As most of the goods were of American origin, it was clear that an entirely new policy had been inaugurated, and that the supply of food to Norway and of raw materials for her industries depended on new agreements with the United States.

## CUBAN GOING TO PARIS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban News Bureau says that Cuba will be represented in the General Allied Conference in Paris this week, on invitation of the Entente Powers. President Menocal has designated the Cuban Minister to London, Dr. Carlos Garcia Velaz, as Cuba's member of the commission.

The cruiser Cuba, flagship of the Cuban Navy, has arrived at an Atlantic port and landed a battalion of Cuban artillerymen, who will undergo instruction at a United States fort to perfect their training in coast defense gunnery. Further Cuban contingents are expected to arrive later.

## NEW ITALIAN OFFENSIVE

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian artillery, supported by Italian bombing planes in force, today opened an offensive fire on massed enemy columns moving behind the German-Austrian lines, today's official statement declared. The fire was hot on the Asiago plateau, around Piolman Basin, Col della Beretta and the middle Piave.

## PERUVIAN DAILY SUPPRESSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru.—The Government of Peru has stopped the publication of the daily newspaper, El Dia, on account of its criticisms made with regard to the attitude of the Government toward the European war.



## NATIONAL UNITY ESSENTIAL FOR WINNING THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

thousands of men had found a last resting place.

"At the same time I realized that no matter how one might feel personally about the matter, the Allies are not fighting a war of revenge, of retaliation, and that even if such were the case, no war of retaliation could be waged by civilized nations which would admit the atrocious horrors practiced by the Huns."

Congressman Johnson begged to waive a further description of gruesome conditions, the sole blame for which, he declared, "can only be laid at the door of Germany." Before he had finished, however, he had related incidents descriptive of German barbarity which could not be bared to the public eye. "The main point which the United States and her allies must learn, and which they have in a measure long since learned," he said, "is that such a foe as Germany cannot be reasoned with. Germany must be beaten to her knees. She must be conquered as no nation has yet been conquered. The world cannot be made safe for democracy until Germany has agreed to terms dictated, not by herself, but by the civilized nations."

Germany will make professions of peace from time to time, Congressman Johnson thinks, but he says, they cannot and must not be heeded. He affirms that a study of European conditions, made from a world viewpoint, will convince anyone that any offers of peace on the part of Germany and her allies can be based only upon German scheming, scheming which considers how best to extricate herself from a situation which she finds becoming more uncomfortable each day. The war is prolonged, scheming which, he declares, "is the hypothesis upon which all German diplomacy and political activity is grounded."

That Germany is fast weakening, that she is slowly but surely succumbing to the grueling test of allied strength, is evidenced, according to Congressman Johnson, by the fact that practically all German prisoners taken by allied troops predict the near downfall of Germany. Conversation with German prisoners leads one to believe, he says, that the German citizenry, wearied with unfulfilled promises, is becoming more and more discontented, discouraged. On the other hand, he says, the morale of the populace of the allied nations presents an entirely different front. "Although the people who are making the sinews of war and keeping the wheels of industry turning, are plainly wearied with the war, yet it is patent to even the most casual observer that the support of the people of France, England, Italy and the other allies will not be withdrawn a particle until Germany is no longer a menace to civilization. How the men who are unable to fight, women, even the children, are cooperating with their fatherland, how the women are tilling the fields, continuing the work formerly done by their men folk, is a matter of common knowledge. I believe the morale of the people of France and England to be perfect. In England and France the paramount problem is to cope with the enemy without the gates. The enemy within has been dealt with and is no longer felt. Loyalty and solid support of the respective allied governments is the order of the day."

Congressman Johnson, in company with others in the party, visited the various fronts, traversed wide sections of the rural communities of France, England and Belgium, paying especial attention to the morale of the people and the soldiers, and to the industrial side of the war. The efficiency with which industrial problems have been solved, and with which readjustments in all branches of activity have been made, is one of the wonders of the day, he asserts. All factories are turning out supplies as rapidly as possible. Clothes, food and munitions are constantly arriving from America, he says. In this connection he pointed out the vital necessity of speeding the shipbuilding program of this country, so as to send food, munitions, supplies and men to the European fronts.

Asked how long he thought the war would last, Congressman Johnson said: "No one can tell how long the war will last. All speculation is useless. This I can say, and anybody else will say the same thing. The war will not end until Germany is absolutely conquered, beaten in so far as ever again becoming a potential menace to civilization. We must be prepared to fight a long war. This war will not be won quickly, and we must not believe too strongly in the possibility of internal dissension in Germany."

As a necessary step in the way of conservation necessary in the winning of the war, Representative Johnson urges strongly the conservation of gasoline. "I would urge everyone in this country to conserve gasoline," he said. "This is as vital as ammunition in the winning of the war. I believe that in the near future we shall see the monster tanks of the Allies, land cruisers, they are called, pounding over trenches by the thousands where there are now tens. Gasoline in London now brings over \$1 per gallon; in Paris over \$1.50."

While in Belgium the party of American congressmen met King Albert, who expressed himself warmly in favor of woman suffrage and prophesied that when Belgium was again restored to her rightful place among the nations of the world one of the first of her internal reforms would be the establishment of universal suffrage within the kingdom.

Because of his experiences at the European front, because of the things he has learned about the real needs

of the war and the steps which must be taken in the prosecution of the war, Congressman Johnson will urge the coming Congress to support the administration in all its war measures. "We must not look upon the President as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, who must have the intelligent backing of the American Congress and the undivided support of the American people in order to win the war. Our allies expect much of us. America is their hope. We must not disappoint them. If laws enacted during the last session are imperfect, if they do not extend enough authority to those whose duty it is to carry on the war, they must be perfected. If the labor situation, the food situation, the railroad question, if these issues must go through the process of legislation as a step toward the winning of the war, I think that the President's wishes in the matter should be adhered to by a loyal Congress. We know that the President wants to win the war, and it is the duty of the people and their Congress to help him win the war."

Representative Johnson will particularly urge the promulgation of any additional legislation which may be deemed necessary to cope with the German intrigue in the United States. Relative to this he says:

"We must prepare ourselves not only to meet and defeat the enemy upon the field of battle, but we must meet and defeat him in the dark passages of intrigue and espionage, where frequently, in the guise of a friend, he seeks to assassinate the patriotic impulses and sentiments of the people and to poison their thoughts against their own government. The time must come when the American people must be fully aroused to the fact that they have undertaken in this war. We are fighting not only the greatest and most effective military organization ever gotten together in the history of the world, but we are constantly engaged in a struggle against an insidious and vicious German propaganda in our own country as well as in neutral countries friendly to us, the tentacles of which extend down to the very foundation of the Government itself. In spite of the startling revelations which have been made by the State Department and the Department of Justice from time to time, few of us have a real conception of the vast scheme of plotting, conspiracy and intrigue going on in the United States in various forms, many of them clumsily attempting to hide under the cloven hoofs and foul purposes of the snowy plumage of the dove of peace."

### Coordination the Goal

#### United States Defense Council to Unify All Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a special meeting of the National Council of Defense on Tuesday, action was taken to bring about a closer coordination and unification of the war-making activities of the Government. The addition to the membership of the council of Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Willard of the War Industries Board, will make the body thoroughly representative and bring together, once a week, those responsible for the military arms of the Government as well as those federal executive departments dealing most directly with the vital resources of the nation.

At the first meeting of this larger body on Tuesday there were present Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield, Secretary Houston and Secretary Wilson. It will be seen that every important phase of Government activity is represented, thus making the council a virtual war cabinet which will work toward unification of the machinery and resources necessary in the successful prosecution of the war.

It is evident that the past few weeks have brought home to the Government officials the gigantic nature of the task before them, and it is also plain that there is a strong determination on the part of these officials to leave nothing to chance of to haphazard, individual effort. "There must be unity, there must be organization and control, and if necessary, in the highest interest of the nation and world, the people of the United States will be willing to sacrifice. This is the only way to insure success, and those responsible for the policy of the nation cannot afford to take chances."

These words, recently uttered by an official in close touch with the Administration, would seem to indicate that the stern demands of war will necessitate a radical departure from the economies of peace, and that the near future will bring a complete reorganization of the industrial, labor and traffic conditions in the United States. The drift in this direction has been seen and pointed out for some time. Many industrial concerns have been warned that the needs of the Government would necessitate the curtailment of their activities. That curtailment on a very large scale will take place is obvious. If all the steel in sight is needed for the munition factories, it must on no condition be diverted to the pleasure-car factories. If timber of a certain kind is needed in the shipyards, it must not be used for making furniture or anything else that has no direct bearing on the successful prosecution of the war. That this is the policy and attitude of the Administration, admits of no doubt whatever. At the same time, it is pointed out that those charged with the carrying out of this policy have been greatly cheered by the willingness to sacrifice and serve shown by individuals with whose business the Government will certainly interfere. This subordination of personal interest to the exigencies of the nation has been largely commented on in

Washington, and is interpreted as evidence of the unity of purpose and resolve which is believed to be gaining force throughout the whole country.

That there is a crying need for more thorough organization and control, high officials are willing to admit. That American pre-war efficiency has been unable to solve, with any degree of satisfaction, the new problems brought by the war, is also admitted. This bureau is able to state authoritatively that in certain districts for some time loaded coal cars were able to cover only 2 to 3 miles a day. Whether the pooling of railroad facilities will solve this acute problem remains to be seen. One thing, however, will probably result from this condition. With the beginning of 1918 the United States Fuel Administration is likely to become the only agent in the United States through which coal contracts can be made. There is likely to be instituted regional control of coal, and more or less of the railroads in the same region.

The labor situation is often referred to as another condition which demands complete overhauling. The United States Shipping Board has been constantly handicapped by the difficulty of procuring the kind of labor required, which may account for the fact that only one steel ship has so far been launched. The Council of National Defense is undoubtedly giving serious consideration to the question of labor. An official of the council recently pointed out that the labor organizations which existed before the war cannot be expected to deal with the new problems. It may be found necessary in the near future to create a special body whose work it will be to make labor more mobile, so as to be more easily apportioned where the need is greatest. That there is need for some such body is becoming increasingly evident.

All this involves radical departure from former and present conditions, but it is evident that the Administration is determined that before success in the war is assured there must be first achieved unity of aim, purpose and resolve.

### GERMAN REPORT ON AMERICAN SKIRMISH

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Berlin dispatches give a German report from the western front, describing the American troops in action. The report says:

"Independent American units have been thrown into the trench line. The felt hat has given way to the English-fashioned steel helmet, and the whistling and bursting of shells have become familiar sounds to American ears."

"For the first time since they have been participating as independent contingents, the Americans have tested the real earnestness of war, even though it was but a minor hand-to-hand scuffle. But this time the shells did not merely fly over their heads, but into the very trenches they had selected, and presently with an infernal noise, these things which the young soldiers believed to be a firm protection began to quake and burst."

"And hard on the heels of this, a firm attack by our onrushing Bavarian reserves forced the way into the American trenches, and musket-shots and bursting hand-grenades relieved the artillery fire."

"Our new opponents made a most determined defense, and hand-to-hand fighting set in. Butts of guns, fists and hand-grenades were freely brought into play, and many men fell to the ground before the rest gave up resistance and surrendered. After a bare hour the German storming troops were back in their own trenches with booty and prisoners."

"There they stood before us, these young men from the land of liberty. They were sturdy and sportsmanlike in build. Good-natured smiles radiated from their blue eyes, and they were quite surprised that we did not propose to shoot them down, as they had been led in the French training camp to believe we would do."

"They know no reply to our inquiry: 'Why does the United States carry on war against Germany?' The sinking of American ships by U-boats, which was the favorite pretext, sounds a trifle stale. One prisoner expressed the opinion that we treated Belgium rather badly. Another asserted that it was Lafayette who brought America French aid in the war of independence, and because of this the United States would now stand by France."

### RESIGNATION OF COUNT POLZER HODITZ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The resignation of Count Polzer Hoditz, Chief of Emperor Karl's private cabinet, is announced, and is regarded as an important political event, as the count has been credited with influencing the Emperor in favor of the Slavs. The July amnesty, proclaimed without previous consultation with responsible ministers, is attributed to his influence. It led to conflicts with both Count Czernin and Dr. Wexler, who, according to Az Est, have now secured his retirement. The event is regarded as a severe blow to Slav influences in Austria-Hungary, and follows closely on the categorical rejection of the Slav demands by Dr. Seidler in the Reichsrat.

### CROWD IN CLASH WITH BERLIN POLICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German papers state that the Minority Socialists again tried to hold street demonstrations in Berlin on Sunday and a crowd of some hundred people came into collision with the police in trying to reach the center of the city. Nine arrests were made and order was restored by late afternoon.

## SAME AIM, SAYS VISCOUNT ISHII

### Japan and United States Joined in Struggle for Righteous Peace—Mission From Orient Entertained at Honolulu

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii (Nov. 15)—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, with the members of his mission, arrived here shortly after noon today and left for Japan a few hours later. A luncheon was given in honor of His Excellency and the Ambassador was the guest of the nation while here. The voyage from San Francisco was uneventful.

The Japanese Mission, it is believed, will go down in history as perhaps one of the most effective diplomatic bodies ever sent by one country to another. The understanding reached in Washington has been well received in America. Viscount Ishii made a most favorable personal impression upon all with whom he came in contact, who heard his speeches or read them, and their name in America is legion. There is every reason to believe that in Washington and throughout America his pledges of loyal cooperation in the war and afterwards, as well as his more formal engagements with regard to China, have been accepted at their face value.

The work of the mission in Washington has given satisfaction not only to the officials, and it would seem to the people and the press of the United States generally, but it has been hailed with great appreciation by the press and the people of Japan. Mr. Lansing has said that Viscount Ishii, with the wand of a magician, had changed the sentiment of the American nation. But Ishii is no magician. It was a revelation of the truth long suppressed that has done this thing. First of all to work this change it was necessary to demonstrate that the German in Germany and the German in America, China or Japan has been and is the same man. That the German who ordered and the German who carried out the orders of the Germans on the Atlantic, in Belgium or elsewhere is not different in his education, his religion or his morals from the German in America and the German in Japan. The same German who sank the Lusitania, planted the bomb under the railway bridge in Canada and aimed his poisoned shafts through his subsidized newspapers in America, disrupted and debauched China and for 10 long years sowed and planted the barrage to good understanding between America and Japan.

The intrigue of the German in the Far East since the Battle of Mukden, when the German Kaiser was in league with the Russian Tsar to secure an absolute control of the Far East—of China, Korea and Japan—well knowing that Russia must then come under the German sway, has been worked not without the knowledge of some men in the Far East. For the last five years, in Japan, an astute secret service has collected evidence until the record is almost complete. The suspicions which were aroused in Japan nearly nine years ago, and which have grown from suspicion to certainty, will be shared by the whole public of two nations, and indeed of three, when from Tokyo the record is unrolled as it has been unrolled in part in Washington. Revelations emanating from the State Department in Washington, startling to the whole world, will be equaled from Tokyo and from Peking. It was Viscount Ishii, who without mincing words, said that "the forces of evil" were responsible for the greater percentage of misunderstanding between the two countries. It must not be supposed that this was unprepared. Not at all. He was and is prepared with the evidence to convict and to convince. But meanwhile there came a diversion, and from the Department of State in Washington there was unrolled a record of German intrigue all over the world, which alone as circumstantial evidence amply and fully has convinced the people of the United States that Japan and China were not immune from the scourge. The revelations from the State Department and the discoveries in the State Department, hitherto unrevealed, supporting Viscount Ishii's accusation and assertion, aroused the whole people of America to a realization of the situation.

The exposure of evidence from the other side of the Pacific—the intrigue in Japan and China—the method and the agents and the recipients of the German propaganda and its money in Japan and China will form part of the story. Viscount Ishii attempts to secure no credit for the realization by the American people that the German agent and the German propaganda were and are responsible for a great part of the misunderstanding between Japan and the United States. He most emphatically entered a disclaimer and paid a high tribute to the Secret Service of the United States and to the wonderful work done by the State Department in securing the evidence, only a small part of which, he is convinced, has as yet been exposed. The discovery of the "infamous Zimmermann plot" was the first thing to arouse a real suspicion and since then the developments have been fast and furious. It is going to be a story, when it all comes out, that will materially affect programs in the Far East. The claim is made that the German propaganda is not wholly responsible for the anti-Americanism in Japan and that the position of newspapers and of professors or soldiers in Japan is not a part of the German propaganda. That is so, perhaps, but it might be better to await the developments before coming to a decision on this point. The fact is that all prophets of evil both in the Far East

and in America have now been discredited by the Department of State in Washington, by the Government of Japan and by the leading publicists, thinkers and statesmen of both countries. And that is the reason for the magnificent and friendly farewell given by the gentlemen of America to the gentlemen from Japan and the reason for the splendid reception which awaits Viscount Ishii and the members of his mission on their arrival in Japan.

At the luncheon given the Japanese Mission by the Consul-General, Viscount Ishii said:

"Mr. Consul-General and Gentlemen: A short three months ago we were bidden gracious welcome on this outer threshold of the United States and then you fared us forth upon our journey with the good-speed wishes of the gallant Governor and the whole people of these wonderful islands—our halfway harbor. Since that bright morning on which we sailed away the sweet refrain of your 'Aloha' has followed and has cheered us on our way. The golden harvest of our hopes, raised here in Hawaii, has now been gathered with the deepest sense of gratitude and with a full assurance of a more bounteous and a happier future heritage for the sons of America and the sons of Japan."

"Since that day of meeting and of parting here, the world has been stirred and startled by changes in the present fortunes of a war unequalled in human history for its record of patriotism, of gallantry and of self-sacrifice and international loyalty on the one side, or of savage violation of all our cherished ideals on the other. But no temporary cloud on the horizon can discourage us. What we have seen upon the continent of America—and we know from the reports that Hawaii is doing its full share—what we have seen gives us an absolute, unchangeable confidence in the final outcome, complete victory for the cause which assures that national and individual independence which is the fairest and richest legacy we can give to our children."

"Among the recorded changes, however, there has been no varying in the steadfast purpose with which we journeyed to Washington three months ago. We carried then a message of assurance, a pledge of comradeship and a guarantee of partnership. From the western to the eastern shores of the United States we found that this message and our purpose were understood and accepted with a kindred spirit. We came to realize that in this new day there is no East and there is no West. In this cause, in this hour of common need the barrier of language is broken down. Human heart speaks to human heart, and I am convinced that the road we travel together from now on through all the centuries will be well lighted by the lamp of good understanding; that it will be a smooth and pleasant road wide enough for both of us, clean and clear of the unpleasant menace of entanglements hitherto erected and maintained by our common foe."

"We are the proud bearers back to our beloved country of the answer of a true friend to the message with which we came. My friends and fellow guests, the answer of America is a wonderful message, for it is attuned in full harmony with the glorious music of good-will among men whose ambition is the height of human aspiration—a righteous peace on earth. We are grateful to you, sir, for this opportunity."

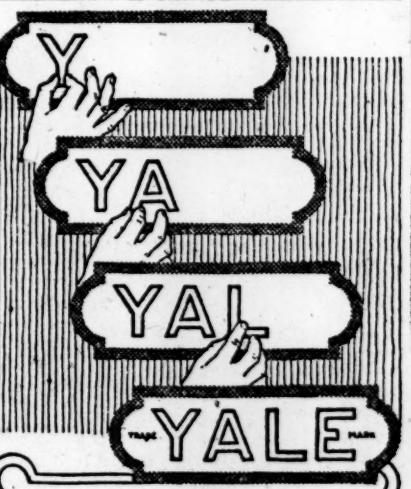
### China Wants Time

#### She Asks Chance to Arrange Her Own Affairs, Says Mr. Tang

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"All China asks is to be left alone long enough to arrange her own affairs."

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, former right hand man of Yuan Shih-kai in the Government at Peking and elsewhere under the Manchu dynasty, and one of the best informed men in China today on international affairs, made



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this declaration a few months ago in the course of a conversation a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with him at his home in Shanghai. Read in the light of the recent agreement concluded between Japan and the Government in Washington, the quotation given above is most significant.

Mr. Tang understands well the foreigner and his own countrymen. He will be remembered perhaps as the appointee of Yuan Shih-kai to attend the peace conference at Shanghai in 1911, when Wu Ting-fang and Tang met to arrange terms between the Manchurian rulers in Peking and the revolutionaries under Sun Yat-sen in the South. Within two or three days Mr. Tang went over to the side of a republic for China, and the day of the Manchus was at an end. In this Mr. Tang represented Yuan, who became the first President, succeeding Sun, who for three months or so was Military President.

"The fact of the matter is," Mr. Tang went on, "that there has been entirely too much interference with the interior arrangements of China. We are getting too much advice from all sides. We have so many friends who want something that in the clamor to give us advice, direction, and indeed to control us, we are confused. Ask them to leave us alone."

### China's Interest Considered

Cooperation of United States and Japan in Her Development Defended  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A joint participation by the United States and Japan in the financial and industrial development of China was urged by Japan's special financial commission, at a dinner given in its honor by United States financiers. Baron Tanetaro Megata, chairman of the commission, said also that such cooperation would benefit the free countries. Fair dealing with China would give her great material assistance, he added, while commercial and industrial prosperity would remove many of her troubles.

Y. Yamashita said that Japan did not mean to exploit China against her wishes. She had no more designs against China than had the United States. All that Japan asked of China was for her to become prosperous and self-governing. He said, too, that Japan asked the cooperation of the United States not only in China's development but in other things as well.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, thought that China's note concerning the Lansing-Ishii agreement was based on a misunderstanding, and that China meant to convey that she reserved the right to protest in the future. As for Japan's special interests in China, the terms in the agreement mentioning them could be no more objectionable than the terms of the Monroe Doctrine as to United States interests, because of propinquity, in Central and South America.

SALES TO SAILORS CHARGED  
Two women, charged with selling liquor to sailors, arrested in a raid at 27 Rutland Street, were held for trial Dec. 14 today by United States Commissioner Hayes. Martha Benzse, said to be the proprietor of the house, was held in bonds of \$2000, and Marion Penny, charged with being an inmate, in bonds of \$1000.



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## ADVICE TO ARMY MEN INVESTIGATED

### Secret Service Officers at Camp Devens Are Looking Into Re- lations of Certain Lawyers With Drafted Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Secret service men are making an investigation to ascertain if possible, if an attempt is being made upon the part of unscrupulous lawyers to take advantage of the ignorance of soldiers and to advise them falsely. This investigation came about in consequence of the alleged defection of Matti Joki of Fitchburg, whose case is being thoroughly investigated by Maj. George M. Peck of the cantonment. Joki stated to divisional officials that the reason he had not reported was that his lawyer had told him not to report until a letter which he had fled with a draft board was answered. The charge against him has been waived while Major Peck is looking into the case. Similar instances have come to light from time to time, and a rigid investigation will now be made by Department of Justice officials.

The War Department has sent the following order to Camp Devens, and it has been relayed to all regiments in the cantonment: "Attention has been called to an advertisement for carpenters appearing in the press, the purpose of which is to deny employment to carpenters of the Jewish race. It is the policy of this department not to permit the slightest discrimination against any persons by reason of their race."

"This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all the races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which this country is now engaged in defending and which any racial discrimination must endanger."

"All contracting officers are required to enforce this bulletin in spirit as well as in letter and to report at once for action any refusal to comply with its terms."

Six hundred steel helmets have been received in camp and will be issued at once to the soldiers. Several hundred officers and non-commissioned officers have had their first gas lessons, practical experience with the use of the new helmets having been given in charge of First Lieut. Gibson Smith.

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## NEW INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS PLANNED

G. H. Roberts Explains Scope of Councils and Reasons Why British Government Is Anxious to See Them Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following letter has been addressed to associations of employers and employed by Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, regarding the proposals of the Whitley Committee. As a result of the replies which have been received from a large number of employers' organizations and trade unions generally favoring the adoption of those proposals, Mr. Roberts writes, the War Cabinet have decided to adopt the report as part of the policy which they hope to see carried into effect in the field of industrial reconstruction. In order that the precise effect of this decision may not be misunderstood, I desire to draw attention to one or two points which have been raised in the communications made to the Ministry on the subject, and on which some misapprehension appears to exist in some quarters.

In the first place, fears have been expressed that the proposal to set up industrial councils indicates an intention to introduce an element of state interference which has hitherto not existed in industry. This is not the case. The formation and constitution of the councils must be principally the work of the industries themselves. Although, for reasons which will be explained later, the Government are very anxious that such councils should be established in all the well-organized industries with as little delay as possible, they fully realize that the success of the scheme must depend upon a general agreement among the various organizations within a given industry, and a clearly expressed demand for the creation of a council. Moreover, when formed, the councils would be independent bodies electing their own officers and free to determine their own functions and procedure with reference to the peculiar needs of each trade. In fact, they would be autonomous bodies, and they would, in effect, make possible a larger degree of self-government in industry than exists today.

Secondly, the report has been interpreted as meaning that the general constitution which it suggests should be applied without modification to each industry. This is entirely contrary to the view of the Government on the matter. To anyone with a knowledge of the diverse kinds of machinery already in operation, and the varying geographical and industrial conditions which affect different industries it will be obvious that no rigid scheme can be applied to all of them. Each industry must, therefore, adapt the proposals made in the report as may seem most suitable to its own needs. In some industries, for instance, it may be considered by both employers and employed that a system of works committees is unnecessary, owing to the perfection of the arrangements already in operation for dealing with the difficulties arising in particular works between the management and the trade union officials. In others, works committees have done very valuable work where they have been introduced, and their extension on agreed lines deserves every encouragement. Again, in industries which are largely based on district organizations, it will probably be found desirable to assign more important functions to the district councils than would be the case in trades which are more completely centralized in national bodies. All these questions will have to be threshed out by the industries themselves and settled in harmony with their particular needs.

Thirdly, it should be made clear that representation on the industrial councils is intended to be on the basis of existing organizations among employers and workmen concerned in each industry, although it will, of course, be open to the councils, when formed, to grant representation to any new bodies which may come into existence and which may be entitled to representation. The authority, and consequently the usefulness of the councils will depend entirely on the extent to which they represent the different interests and enjoy the whole-hearted support of the existing organizations, and it is therefore desirable that representation should be determined on as broad a basis as possible.

Lastly, it has been suggested that the scheme is intended to promote compulsory arbitration. This is certainly not the case. Whatever agreements may be made for dealing with disputes must be left to the industry itself to frame, and their efficacy must depend upon the voluntary cooperation of the organizations concerned in carrying them out.

I should now like to explain some of the reasons which have made the Government anxious to see industrial councils established, as soon as possible, in the organized trades. The experience of the war has shown the need for frequent consultation between the Government and the chosen representatives of both employers and workmen on vital questions concerning those industries which have been most affected by war conditions. In some instances different government departments have approached different organizations in the same industry, and in many cases the absence of joint representative bodies which can speak for their industries as a whole, and voice the joint opinion of employers and workmen, has been found to render negotiations much more difficult than they would otherwise have been. The case of the cotton trade, where the industry is being regulated during a very difficult time by a joint board of control, indicates how greatly the task of the state can be alleviated

by a self-governing body capable of taking charge of the interests of the whole industry.

The problems of the period of transition and reconstruction will not be less difficult than those which the war has created, and the Government accordingly feels that the task of rebuilding the social and economic fabric on a broader and surer foundation will be rendered much easier if, in the organized trades there exist representative bodies to which the various questions of difficulty can be referred for consideration and advice as they arise. There are a number of such questions on which the Government will need the united and considered opinion of each large industry, such as the demobilization of the forces, the resettlement of munition workers in civil industries, apprenticeship (especially where interrupted by war service), the training and employment of disabled soldiers, and the control of raw materials; and the more it is able to avail itself of such an opinion the more satisfactory and stable the solution of these questions is likely to be.

Further, it will be necessary in the national interest to insure a settlement of the more permanent questions which have caused differences between employers and employed in the past, on such a basis as to prevent the occurrence of disputes and of serious stoppages in the difficult period during which the problems just referred to will have to be solved. It is felt that this object can only be secured by the existence of permanent bodies on the lines suggested by the Whitley report, which will be capable not merely of dealing with disputes when they arise, but of settling the big questions at issue so far as possible on such a basis as to prevent serious conflicts arising at all.

The above statement of the functions of the councils is not intended to be exhaustive, but only to indicate some of the more immediate questions which they will be called upon to deal with when set up. Their general objects are described in the words of the report as being "to offer to workpeople the means of attaining improved conditions of employment and a higher standard of comfort generally, and to improve the enlistment of their active and continuous cooperation in the promotion of industry."

Some further specific questions, which the councils might consider, were indicated by the committee in paragraph 16 of the report, and it will be for the councils themselves to determine what matters they shall deal with. Further, such councils would obviously be the suitable bodies to make representations to the Government as to legislation, which, they think, would be of advantage to their industry.

In order, therefore, that the councils may be able to fulfill the duties which they will be asked to undertake, and that they may have the requisite status for doing so, the Government desires it to be understood that the councils will be recognized as the official standing consultative committees to the Government on all future questions affecting the industries which they represent, and that they will be the normal channel through which the opinion and experience of an industry will be sought on all questions with which the industry is concerned. It will be seen, therefore, that it is intended that industrial councils should play a definite and permanent part in the economic life of the country, and the Government feels that it can rely on both employers and workmen to cooperate in order to make that part a worthy one.

The letter then requests the associations to whom it is addressed to consider the question of carrying out the recommendations of the report, and specifies the assistance the Ministry of Labor is prepared to give in establishing industrial councils. The Government trust, it says, that employers and workmen will approach the problems of reconstruction not as opposing forces bent on getting as much and giving as little as can be contrived, but as forces having a common interest in working together not only for the welfare of their industry, but for the sake of the nation which depends on its industries for its very being.

If the spirit which has enabled all classes to overcome, by willing cooperation, the innumerable dangers and difficulties which have beset us during the war is applied to the problems of reconstruction, Mr. Roberts adds, I am convinced that they can be solved in a way which will lay the foundation of the future prosperity of the country and of those engaged in its great industries.

## EDUCATORS MEET IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—Signor Scialoja, Senator Volterra, Commendatore Stringher and Professors Castelnovo, Rossi, Galanti, Pirano and Fedele were among those present at a meeting of the governing council of the Association for Promoting Intellectual Intercourse Among the Allied and Friendly Countries. The president, Senator Volterra, gave a review of the work accomplished by the association, and stated that negotiations were in progress for bringing about an interchange of teachers between French and Italian schools; a possible interchange of professors between the different universities was, he said, also contemplated. The desirability of arranging for the publication of an Italian dictionary of contemporary biography, and of a review in the different countries was also discussed. The steps taken to make Italian chamber music better known in England were described, and, subsequently, Professor Mignon of Lyons gave an account of the work of the similar association in France. An order of the day, proposed by Professor Stringher, was passed at the meeting, declaring that in view of the fact that a collection of Medici documents would be sold in London in February, it was hoped that the Italian Government would take steps to secure, for the benefit of the nation, such an interesting contribution to the history of Florence and Italy.

## SPANISH CALL FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

Declaration of Parliamentary Assembly Has Special Significance in View of the Political Developments

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent  
MADRID, Spain.—In view of the present political developments in Spain, the existing unrest and uncertainty, the strain on national life and governmental institutions, and the attitude of the army, with which apparently an appreciable part of the general civilian community is in sympathy, the declaration of proposals for a reformed constitution put forward by the Parliamentary assembly that recently held conferences in Madrid have a significance and importance which are not lessened by the ridicule that reactionaries would cast upon them. This assembly is, of course, without any definite constitution or organization of its own. For the present it is, to some extent, an informal and unofficial body of members of the Cortes, who are profoundly dissatisfied with the existing régime and are bent upon change. When they met a few weeks ago at Barcelona their councils were either suppressed or hindered by Government action. The Government forbade their meetings, as they made no secret for a time of their hopes of setting up an independent parliament. What really happened at Barcelona then, is to a degree still a matter of mystery, for the Government officially and persistently declared that it had suppressed the meetings, gave an account of how exactly it had done so and of all that took place on that famous occasion, when, incidentally, the press censorship was at its most acute stage and all publicity through the usual channels was forbidden. On the other hand, the assembly declared they had held their meetings; that they had transacted all the business on their program and duly passed their resolutions. Evidently the assembly, at any rate, did more than the Government admitted. A committee was appointed to consider schemes and ways and means, and it was announced some time later that another meeting would be held at Valladolid. The revolutionary strike, however, interfered with this idea.

In the meantime a certain amount of the original ebullience of these reformists had subsided, and it seemed to be considered discreet to proceed cautiously and in a less defiant manner, while the idea of starting a new Parliament outright was apparently dropped. The Catalan Regionalists, of course, were the prime movers in this enterprise, but they gathered to them many elements of an advanced character that were not specially interested in regionalism, but only in strong reform, including Republicans and others. Then they set about holding a conference in the committee rooms of the Chamber itself, in Madrid. There was some semi-official talk of the authorities placing difficulties in their way, but there was the awkward fact to deal with that these were deputies after all, and not ostensibly being engaged in anything revolutionary, it was difficult to deal with them. So their conference was held, and at the finish it was made known upon what they had decided. A very brief summary of the points has already been cable to The Christian Science Monitor, but in view of the development of events, and notably of the fact that the army juntas are now also demanding a reformed constitution, and that it is clear there is some sympathy of aim between these two sections, even if it is far from complete, it is desirable to state in full the determinations of this body of reformist members of the Spanish Parliament.

They are as follows:

"In the matter of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, it is proposed that this should never exceed fifteen days, and the royal decree that establishes it must call a meeting of the Cortes within the fifteen following days. The Cortes may not be dissolved nor its sittings suspended without its having deliberated and decided upon the occasion of the suspension, and the use that may be made of it by the Government.

"Upon the conception of 'popular sovereignty and separation of power,' it is declared that the sovereign power resides essentially in the people, from whom all power arises. The power to make laws rests with the Cortes; the king sanctions and promulgates the laws; if the king refuses his sanction to any project of law voted by the legislative bodies, no other bill dealing with the same subject may be brought forward by that legislature, but if a subsequent Cortes approves a bill drawn up in terms similar to those of that which was rejected by the Crown, it will be then promulgated as law, without the necessity of royal sanction.

"As to the exercise of the functions of the Cortes it is considered that they should meet every year on the 1st of October, and that their sittings should continue up to the 31st of December, without prejudice to any special sittings that may be held before this period, and that the same royal decree that dissolves the Cortes shall convoke the next. Concerning the question of reform of the Senate, it is considered that the nomination of senators by the Crown should be suppressed, the Senate being comprised solely of elected members, all of whom will be elected in a manner prescribed by law. Representation of the corporate Spanish life must be conceded in the Senate, bringing to the direct legislative authority the various interests that operate in the life of the country. As opportunities arise through vacancies, the senators nominated by the Crown shall be gradually reduced. The number of elected senators will

be that to which the Senate shall finally be reduced when all the life senators who had seats at the time the reform was decided upon shall have gone. As to those who may be senators by right of the official appointments that are mentioned in Article 21 of the existing constitution, they will continue to form part of the Senate, so long as they discharge the duties of such offices. The grandees of Spain will immediately cease to have seats in the Senate in their own right as grandees, and on the other hand the nobility, as a corporation, will have the right to nominate senators for election.

"The assembly considers that the Spanish constitution ought to be modified in the sense that, without disturbing the national unity to any extent and without diminution of the privileges that attach to the Spanish State for the exercise of its sovereignty, satisfaction may be given to the autonomist aspirations of the country. Considering this point, the assembly declares that the modification of the constitutional code should be based on an ample exercise of autonomy, admitting the regions as natural organizations, recognizing their existence in all those cases in which, freely and openly binding themselves in a form adequate to the circumstances of their establishment, they offer the necessary guarantees for an advantageous exercise of their efforts, and recognizing, as definite attributes of the regions, arising from the constitution, the power to govern themselves and to exercise authority freely in all affairs that affect the full development of their internal life without prejudice to complete municipal autonomy, which will be the object of another resolution.

"The matters upon which all the members of the assembly (with the reserve that in the view of some members it should be extended to other matters) consider that the sovereignty of the Spanish state is unquestionable, are the following:

"International relations and diplomatic and consular representation.

"The army, the navy, coast and frontier fortifications, and all that appertains to national defense.

"The conditions of Spanish nationality and the exercise of the privileges established in the first section of the constitution.

"The system of tariffs, commercial treaties and the customs.

"The registration of merchant ships and the rights and privileges conceded to them.

"The railways and canals of general public utility.

"Penal and commercial legislation, including the system of commercial and intellectual proprietorship.

"Weights and measures, the monetary system and the conditions for the issue of paper money.

"Control of the postal and telegraph services.

"The authorization of public documents and of judicial sentences and deliverances.

"Social legislation.

"In the same way it is declared that the Constitution will establish the guarantees by means of which the inhabitants or the ayuntamientos of a part of Spanish territory declare their desire to be constituted as a region, and to obtain regional powers for themselves, and the authority to control their internal life in all or part of the matters not reserved for the exclusive sovereignty of the Spanish state. It is considered that, in granting to a region the right to control its own internal life, the taxes that the state shall impose for the public services that it discharges shall be definitely fixed, as also with the management of affairs that extend beyond the region, being the exercise of functions that are generally recognized, finance being a matter entirely separated.

"In the final declaration the Assembly referred to the case of the Republic of the president of the Board of Trade, and the military authorities it condemned as a violation of the Constitution, declaring that the doctrine of parliamentary immunity should apply to all senators and deputies except those who belong to the army and navy and are not retired. Members of Parliament should only come within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Assembly expressed amazement and disgust at the action of the president of the Chamber in this matter of Señor Domingo.

## BRONZE MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King has, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, awarded the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Capt. Eric Dalrymple Gairdner, D. S. O., R. A. M. C. (T.); Lance Corporal Herbert F. Crandall, yeomanry, and Private Harry H. H. Jackson, Highland light infantry, in recognition of their services when H. M. transport Ivernia was torpedoed in the Mediterranean last January.



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## MR. KONOW SPEAKS AT TRONDHJEM

Chairman of Storting Committee on Finance Strongly Criticizes Government — Anxious Over Inflated Budgets

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The event in the political world has been Mr. W. Konow's speech at Trondhjem on Oct. 17. He is one of the most independent figures in Norwegian politics and respected by his fellow members of the Radical Party, and opponents alike. As chairman of the Storting Committee on Finance, he exercises great authority. He strongly criticized the present Government, although belonging to the same party, because it had not resigned and made room for a coalition Government during the war. He felt that however well meaning they had been, and whatever capacity they might have shown, they had remained a party Government.

He blamed them for not accepting loans which were offered to them early in 1914, showing how totally ignorant they had been of the portents such as the intensified arming in Germany and the big purchases of gold by the German National Bank in that year. The result was a sense of panic when the war did burst because they were totally unprepared.

When the country began making money a good deal of demoralization set in. It appeared as if the profits made prevented the people from understanding what the war was about, what it meant to Norway.

The Government and the Storting had been drawn into the maelstrom and tempted into extravagance. The ordinary budget 1914-15 amounted to 155,000,000 kroner, the ordinary budget for 1917 was 250,000,000 kroner, but while the extraordinary budget 1914-15 amounted to 28,000,000 kroner it had grown to 220,000,000 kroner. Besides the 470,000,000 kroner thus voted, the Victualing Commission had incurred liabilities of 200,000,000 kroner in safeguarding the food of the people, and these purchases were expected to result in a loss of 50,000,000 kroner. Mr. Konow expressed grave anxiety about the result of these inflated budgets when the Government is no longer able to draw its revenue from excess profits taxation, special tonnage taxes on shipping, and so forth.

He next referred to the despondency resulting from the somewhat irritating control of Norwegian trade by British agents.

This was followed by the brutal sinkings of Norwegian steamers in the Arctic seas in the autumn of 1916, rousing such ill-will against Germany that the Entente's commercial measures were almost forgotten. Just before this, Norway had been forced into the celebrated fish agreement, limiting her exports to Germany to 15 per cent of the catch. This caused very strained relations with Germany which resulted in what was almost a German ultimatum. When it took the form of a protest against the U-boat regulations, in reality it was no doubt the fish agreement which had roused the storm.

Later in the year, Great Britain became suspicious that the fish and pryties agreements were not being carried out with perfect loyalty, and she took the extreme step of stopping the export of coal to Norway. This roused considerable anger in Norway, but Mr. Konow was inclined to blame the Government for lack of openness in dealing with the matter, and thus convincing the British Government that there was no justification for such a measure.

Then came the proclamation of unrestricted U-boat warfare and the sinkings of Norwegian ships. Norway had refused to interfere with the trading of her steamers, and consequently she was treated to what is part and parcel of German policy, viz., an exhibition of frightfulness to make her stop assisting the Entente with her mercantile marine. Mr. Konow went



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on: "Our policy should be neutral, and it may be said: surely neutrality is easy. It is just to remain neutral. But the position occupied by Norway, which might have been expected to be advantageous, actually makes it difficult for us to observe absolute neutrality. I remember a sentence by Machiavelli: 'A neutral exposes himself to the contempt of the victors and the hatred of the losers because he makes profits on the sufferings of others.' Probably that sense has welled up strongly in countries which are fighting for their existence. Whoever started the war, Germany is fighting for her existence against England's starvation policy. England and France are also fighting for their future existence—as well as for the small nations. It is as if the English liberalism, the democratic tendency in England, had undertaken, as a task of honor, to rebuild what has been broken down. In the circumstances, to see a country making money, but which cannot take sides, and which cannot even prevent goods from indirectly reaching the enemy—it is clear that that nation must appear to them to be inferior."

"There has been a tendency in our country which appears to me to be dangerous. It is characterized by a sentence which has been used: 'We would rather starve than become involved in the war.' Better to starve than to enter the war, however much is destroyed for us, but rather than that war! It is as if it were the highest goal. War is terrible, but nevertheless—could we rather suffer any humiliation? It is perhaps this thought which crows us, which results in erratic steering of the ship; it leaves the impression that they can do what they like with us—perhaps just this attitude may one day involve us in the war. It is as if the idea that all our imports might one day be stopped, has never affected the conduct of our Government. . . . The situation which has been created by America's entry into the war, England's stoppage of exports to the Scandinavian countries—we hope it will not last long—and the echo which this stoppage has evoked in America, shows us that the position is serious. At the last meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs we received no information from our delegates in America. When we witness the work of our sailors—I am inclined to say that they are the only courageous men in the country—when we see them risking their lives in doing yeoman service for the Entente, then we feel it would be hard if our country should be placed on starvation rations."

Mr. Konow charged the Government with laxity in allowing the espionage system to grow up in the country. He instanced how private factories had been asked to show great watchfulness, but he did not feel that the authorities themselves had done what they should. The result had been that information had reached the U-boats and that the country had suffered from a very large number of mysterious fires, which were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

## GERMAN WOMAN PROFESSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Fraulein Dr. Marie Elisabeth Lüders, who after engaging in social work in Belgium under the German administrative authorities was intrusted by the War Office with the organization of women's work in Germany, has now been appointed professor in ordinary for social policy at the newly founded Leopold's Academy at Detmold. She is the first woman professor in ordinary to be appointed in Germany.



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## PORTO RICO WARNS DRAFT OPPOSERS

No Room for Them on the Island, Says Judge Hamilton in Charge to Grand Jury in United States District Court

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN JUAN, P. R.—"To make Porto Rico safe for democracy" was the keynote of Judge Hamilton's charge to the Grand Jury sworn in before him in the United States District Court on Nov. 13. "As the President of the United States has declared that the object of the great war is to make the world safe for democracy, so it is our duty here to make Porto Rico safe for democracy, by upholding the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution is made for use in time of war as well as for times of peace. When the emergency comes, the laws to meet it are supreme over those made for times of peace. There is no use of talking of constitutional rights when the right to make war comes first. It was my honor some months ago to make the decision that the Jones Act makes Porto Ricans United States citizens, and the corollary naturally follows that being made American citizens brought to them the duties as well as the rights and privileges of American citizens."

Matters growing out of war conditions, the Judge pointed out, would take up much of the time of the Grand Jury, although there must be no neglect of the other serious matters that would be brought before them. Hitherto the people of Porto Rico have scarcely been enough affected by the great conflict to take much interest in it, he said, but two events have brought the matter much nearer to them—the sending of the Porto Rico regiment to Panama on war duty, and the operation of the selective draft law. There is no room in Porto Rico, Judge Hamilton declared, for any person, no matter what his rank or position, who obstructs the operation of the draft or the Federal law in any way. Furthermore, anyone who should utter or publish in a newspaper or publication during the war any kind of remarks tending to the un-Americanizing of Porto Ricans or to interference with enlistment for the army should be brought to justice.

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## GERMAN OFFICERS WITH BOLSHIEVSKI

(Continued from page one)

still strong anti-Bolshevik rally points in Russia.

North and South Russia are completely isolated from each other. The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The British Consul-General at Odessa, for example, has to communicate with Sir George Buchanan in Petrograd via London. There is no news, therefore, of General Kaledin, who, however, is reported to have with him General Alekoff and, though this is less certain, General Korniloff.

What 95 per cent of the Russian people are crying out for is law and order and if General Kaledin can promise and guarantee law and order within an area, however small, that area will rapidly spread. Communication between the Allies and those Russian leaders who remain faithful to the Allies is cut, except by way of the trans-Siberian railway, and any sort of assistance that might be sent to them that way has not yet had time to materialize.

Meantime, the Bolsheviki are in the ascendancy in the towns, but outside the towns, The Christian Science Monitor understands, they have no grip on the country at all. The Ukrainians pursue ideas of their own and so do other Russian sections. Russia meantime is like a jellyfish. Anything hard would go through.

Nevertheless the anti-Bolshevik forces are not small. There are Poles fighting for Polish independence and numbering half a million at any rate; Cossacks of the potential strength of another half million. The trouble is that these forces are scattered. In the Russian situation the factor of food increases in importance. Germany's greatest need is food and she undoubtedly has a greedy eye on southern Russia, though it does not follow she will be in the least able to take advantage of the Russian situation in time. Altogether Russia is in the melting pot and it remains to be seen what will come out of it.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A dispatch from Haparanda, Sweden, today reported that the Russian Committee on Public Safety had issued a proclamation to the army declaring:

"The Bolshevichsky peace proposals have destroyed Russia. Foreign states will consider such a step as making Russia a traitor. They will withdraw their support. At the very moment of America's entry, Russia will be deserted by everybody—and must beseech the Kaiser for peace—paying the price in land and money." A Petrograd message said that Mr. Tchernoff, Mr. Avksentoff, Prof. Paul N. Miluykoff, Admiral Verkhovskoy, Mr. Ivanoff, a prominent moderate Socialist, and a number of others had met for a conference at army headquarters. Their specific purpose was formation of a substantial government.

### The Cossacks Today

Since Revolution This Group Has Done Much for Cause of Liberty

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Cossacks have always been associated in the popular thought with autocracy and repression. Since the revolution of last March, the true character of the Cossack has come to light. He has contributed much to the cause of liberty, and has supported the new order, and the revolution. It was only his instinct of obedience to authority that made the Cossack do the police work of the old crowd; he did it with repugnance, forced to act as a part of the machine that imposed itself on all branches of Russian life.

Even under the old régime, the Cossacks enjoyed a larger measure of self-administration and liberty than did the other groups of the population. The organization of the Cossacks was half military, half civil. They were subject to permanent military service, but when they were not actually serving, they lived as simple agriculturists in their stans or villages. They elected their own village elders, and the villages were organized in circuits and regions, the latter corresponding to the Cossack armies, of which there were 12.

The higher officers of the Cossacks were appointed by the authorities, but they were always selected from among the Cossacks themselves, with very few exceptions. And the community would almost invariably give to these appointed officers the title of "honorary elders." Only the actual elders were formerly elected, and these elders served as the sergeants when the village was called to the colors. A general-in-chief of each Cossack army was also appointed by the central military authorities. He was then considered the Hetman, a formal recognition being the general rule. The office of Hetman was a tradition from former independence. When the Cossacks formed a separate state, the Hetman was the political as well as the military leader. There has been no separatist movement among the Cossacks, no tendency to break away from Russia and resume an independent political existence. But the tradition of Cossack unity, and of the leadership of the Hetman, has held with force. Even former Cossacks, the descendants of those who had for one reason or another left the Cossack

group, continued to feel a moral bond with the Cossacks. With the advent of greater liberty through the revolution, the Cossacks vitalized the strong inner organization which had always existed. They also created their "committees," coordinating the activity of the Cossacks who were quartered at the various important cities. They held a Cossack congress in July, simultaneous with the All-Russian Congress of workmen, soldiers and peasant councils. They sent delegates as visitors to the All-Russian Congress, and received a delegation in reply. Members of the Root Mission to Russia also addressed the congress of Cossacks, and were told that their message from America would reach down to the 7,000,000 Cossacks represented in the congress.

General Kaledin is a Cossack, who has worked his way up through the ranks of the highest post in the military organization of the Cossacks. He is, therefore, the accepted Hetman of the most important of the Cossack armies, the Cossacks of the Don. He is the political leader, though not elected in a formal way. At the Moscow conference held a few months ago, General Kaledin spoke as the representative of all the Cossacks. Now General Kaledin is reported as marching against the Bolsheviki. He is possibly the nucleus, round which the constructive forces of the country are uniting. For one recalls the most important announcement of last August, that the Cossacks had made a formal political alliance with the Constitutional-Democratic Party, the party of Miluykoff, General Alexeyeff, and Rodzianko, the president of the Duma, are reported as cooperating with General Kaledin. Excerpts from the speech of General Kaledin, referred to above, show something of the character of the Cossack leader, and also of the ideas for which he stands.

"The representatives of the 12 Cossack armies, representing national interests only, note with profound regret the predominance of personal, class and party interests over national, in our present politics. The Cossacks, having never known serfdom, free and independent from of old, always in the enjoyment of broad rights of self-government, always adhering to liberty and equality among themselves, have not been intoxicated by liberty. Upon receiving back what had been taken away from them by the Czars, the Cossacks, with their sound common sense and their perception of the fundamental realities of political life, quietly and in a dignified way set to work to realize the liberty restored to them, by establishing elective democratic institutions in their territories during the very first days of the revolution, thus joining together liberty and order."

"The Cossacks state with pride that their regiments have had no deserters, that they have maintained their strong discipline, and that they are continuing to defend, and will continue to defend their unfortunate country, and liberty."

"Loyally adhering to the new state of things, scaling with their blood their adherence to order, their devotion to the country and the army, with disgust and disdain repelling provocative advice, contemptuously disregarding the accusations of tendencies to reaction and counter-revolution, the Cossacks state that in this moment of danger to the country, they will not turn away from their historic path of service to the country, with arms in their hands on the fields of battle, and here at home struggling against treason and treachery."

"The Cossacks observe that the accusations of counter-revolution tendencies were made after the Cossack regiments saved the revolutionary government, upon the summons of the Socialist ministers, during the July uprising (of the Bolsheviki). They at that time, as always, met anarchy with arms in hand, and defended the country from treason and ruin."

"The Cossacks cannot understand that revolution means fraternizing with the enemy, leaving the post of duty without orders, refusing to obey the order of command, putting forward demands that the Government cannot fulfill, pillaging the national wealth, and undermining the safety of life and property throughout the country. They do not understand that liberty means taking away freedom of speech, of meeting and of the press. They therefore repel the accusations that they are counter-revolutionists. The Cossacks know neither cowards nor traitors, and wish to establish real guarantees of liberty and of order."

"In the profound conviction that at a moment of danger for the very existence of the country everything should be subordinated to the needs

of the country, the Cossacks assume that the defense of the country first of all demands the continuance of the war to a victorious conclusion, in the closest harmony with our allies. There is no room in the Government for those who are working for the defeat of Russia."

"In this perilous hour the country can be saved from irreparable ruin only by a strong government in wise and experienced hands under the leadership of men who are not bound by narrow partisan programs, not obliged at every step to give attention to the impression made on all sorts of committees and councils, and strong in the consciousness that the will of the whole people, and not of the several parties and groups, are the fountainhead of sovereignty."

"We appeal to the provisional government to associate with itself, in the bitter struggle which Russia is making for her very existence, all the people of the country, all the vital forces of the people, thus bringing in everything that can be of service to the country, that can give to it energy, experience, talent, honesty, love and devotion. The time for words has passed. The patience of the people is being exhausted. The salvation of the country demands great and heroic acts."

### President May Appeal

Reply to Bolshevichsky Manifesto May Be Destined to People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the first official judgment was that no reply could be given the Bolshevichsky manifesto, sent to this and other countries at war with Germany, without constituting by the act of replying, a recognition of the motley crew now claiming ascendancy in Russia, it is considered possible that the communication may not be ignored. It is conceivable that the President may take the occasion to make known again to the people of Russia, as he did on the arrival of the Root Mission in Petrograd, the popular issues at stake in the war, appealing especially to the Russian people, and showing how Germany is seeking to make vassals of them.

It is felt that if the President comes to the conclusion that any good purpose can be served by a reply, especially in the way of defeating Germany's purpose to bring about a separate peace, he will not hesitate a moment to do so. This reply, of course, it is pointed out, would make it obvious that the United States does not recognize the Bolshevichsky Government.

It is felt by many that the President could reply to this communication with propriety equal to that with which he replied to the Pope's peace appeal, the Pope having no diplomatic status. It is considered that the cause of civilization will be served if any action can be taken that will result in retaining at least a semblance of a Russian Army in the east and prevent the release of the German prisoners now held by the Russians. If Russia can be prevented from negotiating a separate peace and Germany defeated from having opened to her a new source of supply, much will be gained, even if the Russian Army shall be counted a negligible quantity for the remainder of the war.

One aspect of the situation, regarded as hopeful by the State Department officials, was contained in reports from Tiflis on Tuesday morning, to the effect that the nucleus of a government has been set up in the Caucasus. No details were given, but it is understood that the leaders in the movement constitute the conservative element in the great district. The Caucasus, it is explained, has a territory about equal to that of Spain, and a population about 60 per cent of that country's. During the day no direct information came from Petrograd. From Sweden, however, came reports that the cadets there favor Kaledin. In Finland complications are threatened by the renewal of a general strike.

An element of the Bolshevichsky weakness, it is regarded here, is their inability to get control of the food situation. Far from holding back supplies for the Russian forces, in an effort to get them to disintegrate, as has been reported, it was stated here that such an effort would be calculated to cause great dissatisfaction with the present ultra-radical régime. While the sort of reply this Government might make by any official statement to the Bolshevichsky peace move could not be predicted, the attitude of the United States toward this

offer is known to be substantially the same as toward the proposals of the Pope—that the United States hopes for a democratic peace as profoundly as do the peoples of any nation, but that it considers the present German Government cannot be trusted in any dealings looking toward a peace which would be permanent.

Activities of Trotsky in divulging diplomatic negotiations of the Allies, many of which have been superseded by later developments in the war, is regarded as a strong card for those who have held that diplomatic weapons must supplement military activity against Germany. The Bolsheviki, it was stated, is playing into the hands of Germany in seeking to establish imperialistic aims on the part of the Allies, and the populations of the Central Powers must be convinced, it is argued, that the Allies have no such ulterior ambitions before the hold of the Kaiser on his own people is weakened.

### Division of Russia

Certain Districts May Establish Independent States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If order does not come out of Russia as a whole, it is considered possible that it may be restored at least in some sections. The possibility that the Bolsheviki may continue to hold sway in the north has led to the thought that certain districts of the vast country might form their own government and thus establish independent and orderly states. This possibility is presented by news received on Tuesday morning by way of Tiflis. It is announced that an independent assembly has been formed in the Caucasus, the nucleus of a government the people are seeking to establish.

The department has no information confirming reports that the allied ambassadors are threatening to leave Petrograd.

### Ludendorff Report Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin official report denies that General von Ludendorff has gone to the Russian front with a large staff, and says he is at present in the West.

### Allied Warning to Russia

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Allies are considering the sending of a warning to the Russian factors, pointing out the serious consequences of a warning to the Russian factors, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, announced in the House of Commons today.

### Russian Advances Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received no official information that would confirm the press dispatches to the effect that German officers are advising Lenin. The department had no advices from Russia on Wednesday morning.

### ADMIRAL HARRIS TO MANAGE FLEET BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, chief of the navy's bureau of yards and docks, was on Saturday named as successor to Rear Admiral Capps, who recently resigned as manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Admiral Harris was assigned to the place by Secretary Daniels after the Shipping Board had asked the Navy Department to detail another naval officer for the work. He is a civil engineer, and as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has introduced many modern business methods into the service.

Admiral Harris joined the navy corps of civil engineers with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in 1903, and has directed a great amount of dock and yard construction.

### WELFARE DEPARTMENT URGED

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit Social Welfare Club has appointed a committee of three to consider requesting the charter commissioners to include in the new charter a welfare department for Detroit's city government, says the Detroit Press. A special meeting will be called at a later date, when the committee will report.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

drivers, and in general carried out the terrorist program of the early days in Belgium.

### Germans Report "Temporary Loss"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued today says: "Between Bourlon and Fontaine Notre Dame the enemy penetrated our defense and the zone of Bourlon and Fontaine has been temporarily lost."

"At Fontaine and Bourlon English groups, greatly thinned, were met by our counter-thrusts, which threw back the enemy, retaking the villages."

"West of Bourlon waves of tanks, preceding an attack, collapsed under our fire."

Nothing new was reported from the Italian front.

### Artillery Activity Reported

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Artillery activity was all Sir Douglas Haig reported from the Cambrai front today.

In the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood, the report said, there was hostile artillery activity at night, but no infantry actions.

East and north of Ypres, there was hostile artillery activity.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German War Office on Tuesday issued a report which reads:

Western Theater, Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery activity assumed great violence in the afternoon, between Houthulst Wood and Zandvoorde. In some sectors of the battlefield, southward of Cambrai there was an intense firing duel throughout the day. British infantry, who had been drawn up in the cover of darkness, the village and wood of Bourlon, but were repulsed in heavy hand-to-hand fighting. Forefield activity continued lively on the whole battlefield.

Front of the German Crown Prince: North of Prunay a French attack was repulsed as a result of trench fighting. On the eastern bank of the Meuse the fighting activity was moderate throughout the day. In the evening there was a considerable increase in the fighting between Samogneux and Beaumont. Between St. Mihiel and Ponta Mousson the firing at times revived.

Eastern theater and Macedonia: No important operations.

A later statement said: On the battlefield near Cambrai strong British attacks between Bourlon and Fontaine have failed. Bitter local engagements are still progressing.

In the east and on the Italian front nothing of importance has occurred.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's communiqué reports hostile artillery active in Bourlon wood neighborhood last night, but no further infantry fighting. The hostile artillery also continues active east and northeast of Ypres.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters last night says:

At dawn today our local attacks in the neighborhood of the villages of Fontaine Notre Dame and Bourlon led to severe fighting. The enemy forces, strongly reinforced, contested our advance with great stubbornness, and the fight swayed backward and forward during the day.

We have advanced our line and taken over 500 prisoners.

During the afternoon the enemy troops attempted to attack the position we held in the Hindenburg line on

the spur west of Moeuvres, but were driven off by our fire. The enemy artillery has again shown great activity east and northeast of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement: Active artillery fighting is underway north of the Aisne in the sector between Filain and Pinon.

In the Champagne one of our detachments last night penetrated German trenches north of Prunay. After having explored the positions, destroyed shelters and captured matériel, our men returned to their own lines without losses. This morning we made a successful raid west of Tahure.

On the right bank of the Meuse we carried out with success last night an operation in detail north of Hill 344. We reduced a point of resistance, rounding up the gains obtained on Sunday afternoon. On the left bank of the river a patrol action near Bethincourt enabled us to take prisoners, including an officer.

In Lorraine, northeast of Nomeny, we made a raid and brought back prisoners.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official report issued on Tuesday reads:

On Monday afternoon the enemy troops, after bombarding furiously our positions on Col della Beretta, to the east of the Brenta Valley, launched against it a massed attack of an entire division of infantry. The ensuing struggle was very fierce, and the defenders, isolated by a violent barrage fire, would perhaps have been compelled to give way in view of the size of the attacking force and the violence of its assault, had not their support, composed of splendid Sicilians of the ancient and glorious Acosta Brigade, with parties of the ninety-fourth infantry and the Brenta Valley Battalion of Alpini, arrived in time.

Having crossed the "death zone" with élan, our gallant troops rushed against the enemy troops with irresistible impetus, carrying all before them and compelling the enemy forces to retire with very severe losses, leaving prisoners in our hands. Austrian troops made another attack on the Italian lines in Albania on Sunday in which they scored an initial success. The War Office announced yesterday. Regulars came to the assistance of the Albanian bands that had been driven back in the region southeast of Berat, and the Austrians were forced to retire with heavy casualties.

### COMMISSION MEN

PLEDGE ASSISTANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Prompt adjustment of differences between shippers and consignees, prompt unloading of all cars, and the release of more cars for transportation by elimination of the reconsignment practice, were enumerated at Tuesday's meeting of commission merchants and State Food Administrator F. C. Croxton as being the three principal ends to be achieved in order to prevent the waste of perishable food products in Ohio. The commission men are to submit, as soon as possible, their plans for solution.

The handling of potatoes took up much of the discussion. Ohio has received many potatoes, merchants said, which were caught by the frost in the Northwest. Egg prices likely will decline soon, the commission men said, because there is a surplus of packed eggs and the season for new production is not far hence.

## COUNT KAROLYI ON PEACE TERMS

Hungarian Leader Opposed "Mittel-Europa"—Would Talk With Entente Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Count Karolyi, who attended the Berne peace conference, told a Neue Zürcher Zeitung representative that he was opposed to Herr Naumann's "Mittel-Europa" project, and as the perpetuation of free commercial intercourse was a necessary condition of a lasting peace he was an open enemy of any long term treaty with Germany while the conditions peace will bring cannot be foreseen. Hungary, he said, must keep a free hand concerning all commercial questions for the present, definite arrangements being possible only after the war.

Interviewed by the Berne correspondent of Az Est, Count Karolyi said that the main object of his Swiss visit was to get information concerning the feeling in enemy countries and added, "I openly declare that I intend to get into touch with the English and French, to explain to them we are neither conquerors nor oppressors."

### REGISTRANTS ARE CALLED

Several hundred selective service registrants who thus far have failed to respond to notices sent them by local and district boards have received notices from Col. Thomas D. Barroll, state draft officer, ordering them to appear at once at the State House. The registrants in question have either failed to appear for physical examination, or have not appeared when selected and ordered to report to Camp Devens at Ayer.

Many of the men are aliens, and if he has reason to believe their excuses are good ones, Colonel Barroll will probably order local or district boards to reopen such cases.

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Song Recital  
MRS. FITTS, Pianist  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, at Symphony Hall  
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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5, at 3  
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PIANO RECITAL  
THE YOUNG BOSTON PIANIST  
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## CAUSE TRACED OF THE TURIN RIOTS

Italian Chamber Stirred Over  
Unexpected Revelations of  
Signor Canepa — Political  
Reason for Turin Upheavals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In the course of a long speech in the Chamber, before the resignation of the Boselli Government took place, Signor Canepa traversed the principal events in his career as Food Commissioner, the most remarkable part of the speech being that in which he made unexpected revelations with regard to the Turin riots, thereby causing considerable excitement among the deputies. He knew in part, he said, when he took office, the enormous difficulties of his task, but he undertook the work because he thought it his duty and he had always done his best. There was no need for him to defend himself or to attack anyone else, he would only give the results of his experience in the hope that it might help his successor, General Alfieri. There had been talk of a chaotic and confused legislation; if such had been the result of the unprecedented conditions, he was glad to be able to say that satisfactory results had followed. The consumption of meat had been reduced by 50 per cent, and sugar by a third. As to rationing, he had proposed it last May, and it was not his fault if it had not been carried out. Speaking of the corn councils throughout the country, Signor Canepa said that some of them worked excellently, while others were less satisfactory.

Conditions were so different in the various Italian provinces that they required different methods; in some the necessary work was ably carried on by commissioners, in others by committees, while in others the prefects were sufficient. Turning to the question of the regulation of prices, he stated that the vital necessity was to put down speculation, and went on to show the impossibility of unrestrained commercial freedom in war time.

In dealing with the question of the supply of corn, Signor Canepa spoke of the uncertainty of the arrival of the supplies from other countries owing to the submarines. The normal time for a voyage between Sicily and Syracuse was five days, but this period had been increased to 25, owing to the circuitous route necessitated in order to avoid the submarines. Turning to the subject of the occurrences at Turin, the speaker said he would begin by stating that they were not really caused by lack of corn. At this point repeated denials of his statement came from one of the deputies, but Signor Canepa insisted on the truth of it, which he alleged he could prove by certain figures. It was untrue that Turin had received less corn in August than during the preceding months. The supply amounted to little less than 68,000 quintals, 5000 more than during June. It had been impossible to keep a stock of corn in Turin because, owing to the delays caused by the submarine warfare, the stores were exhausted. He could make that statement now in the Chamber because it had since been possible partially to remedy that state of things. He had directed the authorities at Turin to increase local requisitions of corn, but they did nothing but send telegrams to the Food Commissariat.

In spite of it all corn had not been lacking in Turin, and the military authorities had been able to show that during the two days of rioting there were 12,500 quintals of corn in Turin which could not be milled because two days before the disturbances two of the principal mills had shut down; one, it was alleged, on account of a breakage, the other for lack of oil for the machinery. Shouts of "Their names!" arose from the deputies, but Signor Canepa went on to say that this was not all; soon after the disturbances, 2942 quintals of flour had been found hidden in some of the bakeries. At this all the deputies with the exception of the extreme Left and the Giolittians, rose to their feet, shouting, "Their names, their names!" It is said that the Chamber has seldom witnessed such a scene. The angry shouting lasted nearly five minutes. Signor Canepa tried in vain to obtain silence, and at length above the clamor, he was heard to say that the facts concerning the two millowners had been put into the hands of the judicial authorities attached to the military command.

When the tumult subsided, Signor Canepa went on to say that the real cause of the Turin riots had not been lack of bread. Poor Calabria, from its geographical position, had suffered far more without complaint, whereas the entrance of Italy into the war had been greeted with a strike by Turin. The reason of the disturbances was political, and the real cause was a desire to end the war in that way, as if the example of Russia had not shown that tumults, disorders, and lack of discipline brought about the very opposite of the desired peace. Signor Canepa went on to discuss the constitution of the commissariat and to give the reasons of his resignation. He also stated that the country would not go short of the necessary amount of corn.

Signor Casarini, Socialist deputy for Turin, declared subsequently that shortage of corn had been the cause of the Turin riots, but that these had developed into political manifestations against the war. He denied that the Socialists had anything to do with that, and asserted that the statement was false that the Socialists had brought about a bread shortage in order to stir up the people.

Signor Nitti's long speech was listened to with close attention. For three years, he said, he had kept silence, he had not spoken during Salandra's ministry, although there

were many occasions on which he might have done so. He thought that the present was the time to speak, and he would say at once that one should never embarrass a Government, one should either overthrow it or support it. They were confronted today by many ministers, but not by a ministerial policy. Parliament for some time had been convoked by the Government merely to pass a vote on account covering a shorter or longer period. The Government was now demanding a discipline from the country of which it had not itself set an example. Signor Boselli seemed to have thought that the way to maintain unity was to increase the number of ministers whenever there was a difficulty. He would be glad to make them all ministers—of course without portfolios—but their respected leader had forgotten the dangers of idleness, and it had been shown that the creation of ministers without portfolios produced discord. He held that the people were kept too much in ignorance as to the conduct and objects of the war. Parliament was the final court of judgment, notwithstanding what was said to the contrary, and it should speak in tones of sincerity and faith. The people who had come so finely through great trials would know how to face the suffering and privations of war until the end was reached. Whoever preached revolution was either a fool or a criminal. He should say that revolution in Italy was technically impossible. It had been possible in Russia, but Russia was a very different country from Italy. The people ought to know the extent of the Allies' cordial cooperation with the country and the help they were giving in the way of supplies, then they would see that if Italy were to contemplate failure to do her part and her duty toward her allies, she would be ruined both during the war and after. At this point one of the official Socialists interjected the remark that that was the slip-knot placed by the Allies round Italy's neck. "Necessity," replied Signor Nitti, "admits of no discussion." He was sure the Socialists did not wish either to ruin or to abandon their country. He did not think that all the Socialists had been judged with sufficient calmness, nor did he think the spectacle of people insulting one another worthy of a nation at war.

The truth was the war had been declared by a minority and this minority should have assimilated the majority. He hoped that the resentments of the past would soon be a mere memory and that they would forget all the mistakes. Italy would come victoriously out of her difficulties he was certain. Their country had accomplished wonderful things; more than he had formerly thought possible. The war had developed through three phases and they were now in the third and most difficult. Three elements were now more than ever indispensable, decision, will, and activity, and it seemed that all three were lacking in the present Ministry. There had been delays in deciding to arm merchant ships, in deciding that coal must come by land, and in deciding to save petrol by forbidding the use of private motor cars. Either things were not done, or there was delay in doing them. In the first phase of the war there had been the German invasion, and Germany counted on a rapid victory. She did not gain it. In the second Germany had still a great superiority in artillery and organization, and she still tried to conquer the Allies by great efforts culminating in the attacks at Verdun and in the Trentino. Then came the third phase in which Germany remained on the defensive and carried on a siege by means of the submarines. The submarine war was very serious, but all the same they would conquer if they could organize their economic resistance. The speaker asserted that, up to the present time, the actions of the Government had been quite inadequate in this respect. He inquired if an Italian official had been appointed at Washington in connection with the question of supplies. Baron Sonnino replied that one was already acting for them, and that the political and business functions were too closely connected to be separated. Signor Nitti, who had formed part of the mission to America, stated that he remembered how they had proposed the nomination of a business man, not from any want of confidence in their Ambassador, but because they felt a business man was preferable to a politician. If countries like England and France preferred a business man it showed that there was some reason for this, and he informed Baron Sonnino that if he would study the question deeply, as he well knew how to do, he would see something in their contention.

Within the country the production of corn had not increased as it should. The military and economic exigencies of the country should have been better coordinated, and labor supplied for agricultural purposes, and the price of corn should have been regulated according to the different districts. He would have liked to see a war committee appointed. War profits should be regulated. He would like also to see the most important ministers in daily touch with one another. It was useless to think that at the end of the war all would go smoothly; difficult years would follow and means should be taken to assure their economic unity with their allies. Passing to the question of internal policy, Signor Nitti said he had never associated himself with the severe criticisms directed at Signor Orlando and had never doubted his patriotism. Reaction was impossible, and no one really believed in it. The European war had begun as a great reactionary movement, but it was ending as a great movement of democracy and liberty. Let them not oppose the great flood of men who, at the end of the war, would return from the trenches, but let them rather try to guide it. He had often heard idealism mentioned; he would prefer the word reality. When the nation felt that their leaders had the sense of reality in foreign as in internal politics, they would feel much more secure. The Government which followed those lines would have his full support. He

would serve faithfully in such a Cabinet. They were unworthy who at this moment would place small personal interests before the supreme interests of Italy.

Prolonged and hearty applause followed the speech, and Signor Nitti then leaving his place made his way towards Baron Sonnino, who greeted him warmly; in a few minutes they were joined by Signor Orlando, soon to be followed by other ministers.

### FOOD MEASURES IN SWEDEN.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Energetic steps are being taken to save the Swedish people from starvation during the coming winter and spring. Unfortunately for the country the consequences of the lack of imports are intensified by a partial failure of the crops; and only 50 per cent of the normal quantity of the kinds of grain generally used for bread is anticipated. By diverting to human consumption 100,000 tons of oats usually employed as fodder for horses and cattle, it is hoped to increase this percentage by about 75 per cent. Not more than 40 per cent of the normal consumption of feeding stuffs for horses and cattle will, however, be available. The Government is endeavoring to arrange the distribution of this quantity equitably, allowing proportionately more for the northerly cold parts of the country, where the cattle must be fed in the stables nearly the whole year. One of the chief objects is to maintain the production of milk and likewise that of pork at as high a level as possible. Unless there is an alteration in international trade agreements it will also be difficult for Sweden to import herrings from Norway. The situation will be helped by the good potato crop. This is calculated to produce 1,800,000 tons, of which 250,000 tons must be set aside for seed potatoes, while 60,000 tons must be dried and kept in reserve for mixing with the bread if necessary. 80,000 tons must be used for starch, etc., and about 130,000 tons for feeding cattle. After allowing for these quantities and for loss in weight in storage, about 1,000,000 tons should remain for the population. This will leave about 150 kilograms per individual, as compared with the normal consumption of 90 kilograms.

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## ITALIAN ANARCHIST PLOT IS REVEALED

Federal Officials Raid Seattle Headquarters and Find Propaganda for World-Wide Conspiracy to Assist Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Fifty government secret service officials, after 15 days' investigation, have arrested 57 Italians, alleged anarchists of western Washington. They are all members of the Italian anarchist organization, Circolo Studi-Sociali.

The Pacific Coast headquarters, 1009 Waller Street, Seattle, were raided on Nov. 25, and propaganda was found for a world-wide plot to disrupt the Italian Army and bring about a German victory.

Officials declare also that the anarchists plotted the killing of King Victor Emmanuel, the refusal of all military service here and abroad, a general agitation in the allied armies to produce unrest, a wholesale slaughter of Italian army officers ordering members to fight, the assassination of President Wilson as a German enemy and opposition to the army draft.

Immigration Commissioner Henry M. White, assisted by detectives, searched the rooms of the headquarters and found they had been a meeting place of radicals. A raid was made and anarchist pamphlets, a list of members and records were taken. One pamphlet has "Throw Down Your Arms" as the slogan of the anarchists.

It urges the Italians to rise against their own country and the army and remain away from all military service. Another reads that the populace of Italy will surely arise to send Victor Emmanuel to death. All are printed in Russian, Italian, French and English.

This arrest also led to the discovery that a Japanese fruit seller had been receiving packages of propaganda by express for headquarters. To avoid postal regulations, Masullo called weekly for a package from which he delivered copies to members. The literature was printed by the society's newspaper, Cronaca Soversiva, of Lynn, Mass., and has been sent over the country to the 200,000 alleged members who subscribed money to the Italian bureau at Spezia, Italy, near the Italian line.

The last arrest was made Nov. 27. Tacoma, Seattle, Cleelum, Black Diamond, Roslyn, Renton, Camas and Rainier are the places where arrests have been made in Western Washington.

## Indian Conspiracy Revealed

Siamese Lawyer Testifies of Attempt to Land Arms at Six Points

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Kumud Nath Mookerjee, a lawyer of Bangkok, Siam, in testifying here in the trial of 24 persons charged with conspiracy to foment a revolution against British rule in India, told of an attempt to land arms and ammunition simultaneously at six points in India.

Mookerjee said that while in Bangkok, he had been asked by a Hindu to take a message to some persons in Calcutta.

## Chelsea Piers Guarded

None to Enter 100-Yard Zone Without Presenting Identification Cards.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chelsea piers and other sections of the water front of New York City are under military guard. Barbed wire fences are to be erected in front of these piers, and no person who is unable to show that he has business there and is a loyal citizen or friendly alien will be allowed inside the guarded area.

## Bomb Found Near Water Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A bomb, composed of three sticks of dynamite, each three inches long by about one inch in diameter, was found here on an 18-inch water main, which is one of

the chief feeders of the city water supply, by a boy named Frank Marulle, on Sunday afternoon. The bomb had a four-inch fuse attached, as though intended for throwing. The boy's mother turned the bomb over to the police, who opened it and found the explosives inside heavy wrappings of electrician's tape, and a coat of rosin and glue an eighth of an inch thick. The place where the bomb was found is about 300 feet from one of the municipal water plants.

## Former Milwaukee Mayor Convicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Emil Seidel, former Mayor of Milwaukee, who has been holding Socialist organization meetings in various towns and cities throughout Wisconsin, was found guilty of calling Mayor Hawks of Horicon a "traitor to the Constitution" and a "two-by-four Kaiser" and was fined \$50 and costs. This is the first conviction of a prominent Socialist in anti-war propaganda in the State. Seidel was prosecuted under a Horicon city ordinance and the jury was out only 10 minutes. Seidel will appeal.

## MILLION POUNDS OF SUGAR ARRIVE HERE

Sugar receipts in Boston today were the largest for more than a month, with 1,158,800 pounds of Louisiana raw sugar coming by rail, and 51,420 pounds of refined sugar arriving from Hawaii via San Francisco. This is said to be the first shipment of the Louisiana crop to come here under the government purchase.

One prominent retailer in Boston today said that he felt the only solution to the sugar question was to have the people put on "war" rations, so that hoarding would be prevented, and that when the large supplies started to arrive, those who could afford to would, in many cases, stock up far beyond their needs, keeping the market short, and preventing a just distribution of the supply.

## FEDERAL PROHIBITION TO BE VOTED ON SOON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a special rule now being prepared by the House Rules Committee, the national prohibition amendment is to be voted on before Dec. 21, unless unexpected opposition develops.

Champ Clark, speaker of the House, has predicted that the House would spend only one day on the amendment. The resolution to submit the amendment passed the Senate at its last session.

## TIME EXTENSION IS GRANTED NEW HAVEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An extension of time until April 1, 1919, has been granted by Federal Judge Mayer to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the New England Navigation Company, in which to dispose of stocks and bonds of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., which were ordered sold by the decree in the government dissolution suit against the New Haven system.

## SUBMARINE PRIZE CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—A gunner's crew of the schooner Glynn, having sunk a submarine, has claimed a purse of \$3000 which was subscribed here. The Glynn, on her maiden trip to Italy several months ago, carried the first gun crew to be placed on a merchant ship sailing from this port. A subscription list was circulated in the city at that time to pay the gun crew a bonus if they should sink a submarine. An ensign and six men composed the crew.

## GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS.

Governor McCall today sent to the Executive Council the following nominations: Henry Chmielinski, Brookline, member Massachusetts Commission on Immigration; Nathan Matthews, Boston, trustee State Library; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge, trustee State Library.

## REGISTRATION FOR MAYORALTY ENDING

Last Opportunity for Getting Name on Voting List for the Municipal Election in December Comes This Evening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

With registration of voters for the coming municipal election closing at 10 o'clock tonight and the time for filing nomination papers at 5 o'clock last evening, the contest in Boston for the places of Mayor, City Councilman and School Committeeman is beginning to assume final form. Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley, Peter F. Tague and James A. Gallivan are undisputed candidates for the mayoralty. James O'Neal, Socialist, and Frank B. Howland, nominal Republican, may have filed the names of enough petitioners to insure their places on the official ballot. The Board of Election Commissioners have from now until the evening of Dec. 3 in which to complete their inspection and certification of the nomination papers before them.

It is believed that there will be nine candidates for the City Council: John J. Cassidy, Thomas F. Coffey, Alfred E. Wellington, Joseph J. Leonard, Patrick B. Carr, Albert Hurwitz, Henry E. Hagan, Daniel W. Lane and James T. Moriarty.

For the School Committee there are four candidates: Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny, endorsed by the Public School Association; and Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane, endorsed by Mayor Curley's political "machine."

Special effort is being made today to register all women residents of Boston who are not registered. It is generally believed that the women hold the balance of power in the present school election in which the supremacy of the church or the State in the schools, is an issue. For weeks the Roman Catholics have been making a house-to-house canvass of communicants. Suffrage organizations are working hard to get the women registered but remain strictly nonpartisan. Individuals, however, aroused by the attempt of the Roman Catholic Church to get possession of the schools, are working openly to combat it. Clubs and Protestant churches are urging the women to register and vote intelligently, according to their convictions, after making a careful investigation into the situation. Some urge that all do their part to free the schools from ecclesiastical domination.

Andrew J. Peters, who, it is said, will soon receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association, last night proved that he had not voted on the Spanish War veteran's preference bill and that Mayor Curley, who said Mr. Peters had voted against the bill and Mr. Curley for it, was not a member of the Legislature when the bill was before the lawmakers. Mr. Peters was not in the Legislature either.

Mr. Peters said that he voted against the bill to extend to Spanish War veterans all the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the Civil War veterans, and that Mr. Curley voted for it. This measure was so opposed by public opinion as to be dropped, Mr. Peters stated.

Mr. Peters also disposed of statements that he was a citizen of Dover, Mass., when he said that he was born in the house in which he now resides in Forest Hills, and that he has always voted in precinct 8, Ward 22, Boston.

The Columbus Republican Club of Suffolk County last night endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Peters for Mayor of Boston, and the Columbus Republican Club of East Boston endorsed Mr. Wellington for the City Council.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald

last night issued a statement declaring that he is unalterably opposed to the re-election of James M. Curley as mayor. The former mayor said: "To think that I can under any condition advocate another four years of Mr. Curley when a selection can be made from such men as James A. Gallivan, Peter F. Tague and Andrew J. Peters is belittling my moral sense."

The former Mayor offered to meet Mr. Curley in joint debate in which their respective city administrations should be discussed in the Mechanics Building, that an admission fee be charged and the proceeds be donated to some war relief activity.

Congressman Tague, at meetings in Codman Square, Peabody Square and Pierce Square, Dorchester, last night, charged that city employees had circulated the nomination papers for Frank B. Howland, the so-called Republican candidate for Mayor. Mr. Tague styled Mr. Howland as "the Curley-Republican candidate for Mayor." Of Mr. Howland's nomination papers, Congressman Tague said: "Everybody knows that those papers were signed largely by men on the city pay rolls under direction of David B. Shaw, penal institutions commissioner by appointment of Mayor Curley."

Congressman Gallivan, in several addresses last night, said that the people of Boston were tired of the Curley régime at City Hall.

Mayor Curley addressed a meeting of Dorchester citizens at the Parker House. He told of the work of his administration for Dorchester, promising the early completion of the Savin Hill playground and bathing beach.

Nomination papers for Mr. Howland were filed shortly before 5 o'clock. At the time there was considerable excitement, on account of the contention of some that it was after 5 o'clock when the papers, said to contain 7,000 signatures, were filed with the election commissioners. The commissioners, however, were satisfied that the action was legal. The first papers were filed at 4:46 p. m., by William T. Conway, and before the time had passed the remainder were in the hands of the commissioners. A disturbance, caused, it is said, by Thomas J. Giblin, former Representative, was quieted when the police were called in.

## Schools and Politics

Joseph Lee, Candidate for Boston Committee, Would Separate Them

Protection of the schools from political influence, concentration upon essentials and equal opportunity for all, were announced last evening by Joseph Lee, Public Schools Association candidate for reelection to the Boston School Committee, as the planks of the platform upon which he stands. Mr. Lee stands also for the development of the child through play. He addressed the Jackson Club and the Massachusetts Civic League, of which he is president, yesterday, on the subject which is of vital importance to the male voters, but of even greater significance to the women who have an opportunity to cast their ballot on the school election if they register by tonight.

Addressing the Jackson Club Mr. Lee said: "I have served nearly nine years on the School Committee. If I have made good I should be reelected. If not I should be retired. Keeping the schools out of politics means bringing them nearer to the people. It means the elimination of political influence in the appointment and promotion of teachers and the substitution of teaching capacity as a qualification in the place of political pull. "Concentration upon essentials means cutting the nonessentials out of the course of study. Instead of trying to teach the spelling of 15,000 words (more than Shakespeare ever used),

we concentrate upon a list of some 2500, which it is found by actual investigation the school children of Boston actually write. The spelling of Boston children has been shown by actual test to be 20 per cent. higher than the American standard."

To the Massachusetts Civic League Mr. Lee told of some of the work that is being done for the soldiers by the National Commission of Training Camp Activities, of which he is the head, showing the connection between it and the playground activities of the school.

"It seems a long cry," said Mr. Lee, "from the day in 1899 when the Civic League took charge of a playground in North End Park, from 1901 when it secured the playground in connection with the Washington School, and even from 1907 when it secured from the Legislature an annual appropriation for the Boston School Committee playgrounds, and 1908 when it carried on its successful campaign for a playground referendum in cities and towns throughout the State, down to this greatest recognition of the movement of which it has been a pioneer."

"Our next task is to be a general statutory recognition of the value of play as an essential part of education. Whether we secure that result this year or not, it cannot now be long delayed. Already the mass of the people are convinced that a child is no worse a scholar for being fully and exuberantly in command of his person nor a worse citizen for being fit to defend his country in time of war."

## Many Women Register

Highest Mark Since Given the Vote in 1888 Is Expected

More women are expected to vote for the school committee in the Boston municipal election Dec. 18, this year than at any time since the high mark reached the first year women were granted this privilege, which was 1888, when 19,490 cast their ballots. Up to 10 p. m., yesterday, the Boston election commissioners had received reports that 18,774 women had registered and this number is expected to pass the total registration for 1888 when 20,252 women registered.

Particular activity is reported in the Roman Catholic churches, and reports are current that women have been handed printed matter after services, urging them to register and vote at the coming elections. Registration for the election closes at 10 p. m. today.

Since 1888, the registration has fluctuated, although never reaching such a high point as in that year. In 1913 the number of women voting reached the low mark of 3,449, with 10,020 registering, while in 1891, the registration was at its low mark, with 6,008 registering and 5,428 voting. Last year 10,946 women registered and 4,987 voted. Up to 10 o'clock last night, 116,912 men had registered to vote, while last year more than 118,000 men voted.

## Howland Candidacy Protested

Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee of Boston and State senator, issued a statement

today commenting on the candidacy for Mayor of Frank B. Howland, whom he characterizes as "a so-called Republican." Mr. Hormel says: "It is a matter of common knowledge that this eleventh-hour candidacy on the part of Mr. Howland is one of the characteristic Curley attempts to divide the 75 per cent. of our citizens who oppose his reelection for four years." Mr. Hormel said he asked before the election board today that the papers placing Mr. Howland in nomination be certified as soon as possible in order that he (Mr. Hormel) might file a formal complaint against their validity. Further in his statement Mr. Hormel says:

"I have heard of instance after instance where names are written upon the nomination papers by the Mayor's henchmen in the local political headquarters. Employees on the city payroll are not the men who really do the work, but those who work only at election time were unusually active in securing the signatures. But even they could not secure 3000 genuine names in the short time allowed them."

## BANANA SHIPMENT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED

Although officials of the United Fruit Company sought permission to destroy a cargo of bananas said to be too ripe for distribution on arrival in Boston last summer, a shipment of bananas which came from the tropics yesterday is being distributed to the retail trade today to catch the Thanksgiving buyers. Officials of the company explain that special arrangements had been made to handle the recent shipment, so that the fruit could be on sale within a few days.

The consumer remembers, however, that much of the fruit which was condemned by the company last summer was too green to eat when disposed of at a public distribution after the Boston city officials had refused a permit to dump the bananas in the harbor. At that time the municipal authorities said that the bananas were too good to be destroyed. Last summer the fruit officials explained that the refrigerating machinery had broken so that the bananas ripened too quickly, whereas on the recent consignment no artificial means were used to keep them green, but they were exposed to a ripening process to fit them for the Thanksgiving market.

## OFFICERS ON HARVARD FACULTY.

Military officers training the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Naval Cadets, as well as members of the French Army Mission are appointed to be members of the Harvard Faculty at a meeting of the president with the Board of Overseers yesterday. Maj. William F. Flynn, commanding the Reserve Officers Training Corps, is made professor of military tactics and science. Col. Paul Azan and Lieutenant Morize, members of the French Mission, are made lecturers in military tactics and science, and Lieut. Edward F. Green, U. S. N., is made lecturer in naval tactics and science.

## MASSACHUSETTS AS RAILWAYS' BANKER

Chairman Macleod of Service Board, in Behalf of All Members, Proposes That State Lend Aid to Various Lines

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, advocated, before the special legislative recess committee on street railways today, a system by which the State should, for a limited period, act as banker for Massachusetts street railway properties where advisable, supplying them with needed property on the installment plan and giving them the benefit of its better credit. Chairman Macleod advocated this proposition on behalf of the whole commission.

The recess committee has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, where it has been investigating the street railway service in large cities and today's session was important in many ways. Mr. Macleod devoted many hours to a review of the problem, the incidents leading up to the present condition of the trolley lines in this State, and analyzed the causes which have resulted in demands for relief.

The chairman said that the real trouble started 20 years ago, when cheaply built roads were laid out in all sections of the State and in all directions from most of the centers. Even in those days, he said, the groundwork for the present condition was laid, many of the lines insisting on the payment of dividends even though the physical income was nil. The era of consolidation followed, said he, and this resulted in the formation of holding companies whose common stock in many cases, the chairman declared, was all watered. Furthermore, Massachusetts trolley roads, the chairman said, were invariably characterized by failure to provide for depreciation.

"They paid for operation first," he said, "and fixed charges next, dividends third and replacement last of all, with the result that the equipment in most cases now is old and obsolete." Mr. Macleod then discussed different remedies offered at various hearings of the commission, and pointed out why those propositions, which would remove from the commission the power to suspend rates, was inadvisable.

## NEW HARVARD PROFESSOR

John Livingston Lowes, professor of English and dean of the College of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed professor of English at Harvard University. His appointment is made to fill the professorship left vacant by the election of Professor Neilson to the presidency of Smith College. He received his A. B. degree from Washington and Jefferson College in 1888. He studied abroad for several years and was granted the degree of A. M. by the university in 1903 and of Ph. D. in 1905.

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At Considerable Concessions From Regular Prices

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The display of Robes, House Gowns, Kimonos and Negligees now in this section is so complete with well-selected styles that it affords a splendid choice of Christmas Gifts which will be boxed ready for presentation.

Bath robes of thick, woolly Blanket Cloths for you to snuggle into these winter nights and mornings.

Patterns, colors and collars becoming to all, including the Mandarin robes that some women prefer. Lavender, Blue, Pink, Gray, Red, Rose. Sizes from 36 to 46.

Plaut—Main Floor Annex



## COMMISSION FORM FAILS IN ONE CITY

Lynn, Mass., Is to Abandon Plan the First of January and Give Trial to Government of Mayor and Council of Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Commission form of government for municipalities, which came into popularity several years ago, following experiments at Galveston, Tex., and elsewhere, is about to go out of existence here after seven years of trial. The vote for a new charter indicates clearly that a great majority of the citizens are dissatisfied with conditions. They point to the unimproved financial status of the city. Commission government in this city is a distinct failure, say the leaders of the movement which has resulted in the selection of a new form and under which a Mayor and 11 councilors will direct the affairs of the municipality.

Whether or not this has been due to the existing form of government or to the personnel or inefficiency of the men who held office under it is not so apparent. Individual opinions differ on the subject. Certain it was, however, that the majority of Lynn voters desired a change for at the state election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by a referendum vote of 6013 to 3731, preference was given to a charter that will abolish the present commission of five members.

The city's new Mayor and councilors will be elected on Tuesday, Dec. 11, and they will be inaugurated on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918.

Lynn has given the commission form of municipal government more than a fair trial. For years the city's affairs were conducted by a council of two branches, one consisting of a Mayor and board of aldermen, and the other of a common council of more than twice as many members as the upper body. When the Galveston form of municipal commission was being considered by cities throughout the country, Lynn decided to try the plan. Since then increased budgets, increased debts, increased rolls and in fact increased expenditures of every nature, resulting in a yearly advancing tax rate, have been in evidence.

The present five commissioners were inducted into office Jan. 2, 1911 when the city's real and personal estate valuations totaled \$77,866,819 and the tax rate was \$19.40 per thousand. In 1912 the tax rate remained unchanged. In 1913 it went to \$20 a thousand and which figure it held in 1914. In 1915 it took a jump to \$21.80 and this year reached \$23 a thousand with the combined real and personal valuations \$89,382,635. Since Jan. 1, 1911, the city's net bonded indebtedness has increased from \$3,145,448.57 to \$4,261,093.28.

Lynn's new charter provides for a city council of 11, four elected at large and one from each of the seven wards. The Mayor will have the power of veto; there will be a finance committee, separation of appropriations and expending powers, recommendation on ways and drainage, to investigate and report to the city recommendations on water, streets, sewers, and sidewalks; a school committee practically unchanged, primary election, initiative, referendum and recall.

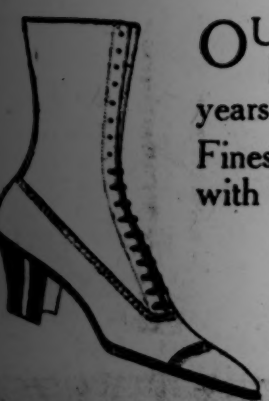
This new charter is the result of the efforts of the 1800 members of the Lynn Charter Revision Association, as directed by the executive committee consisting of Augustus B. Tolman, chairman; Ralph W. Reeve, Patrick P. Shanahan, Arthur W. Pickham, Albion Bartlett, William O. Attwill and Harlan S. Cummings.

The new charter provides that the regular terms shall be two years but this year the two aldermen at large receiving the largest number of votes will be chosen for two years, and the other two for one year each. Of the seven ward aldermen, four will serve for one year, three for two years, the selection to be made by lot drawn by the city clerk. After the first election, all terms shall be for two years. This will give the Mayor and five aldermen terms of two years from the start, and at the city election in 1918, there will be chosen for two years, two councilors at large and four from the wards where vacancies may exist. The Mayor shall receive compensation at the rate of not more than \$3500 a year, as at present, and each councilor not more than \$500 a year, which shall not be increased nor diminished in the current year.

## ACTAEON SUNK ON HER RETURN VOYAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sixty-three men in three life boats are still missing from the torpedoed American steamer Actaeon, according to Navy Department messages. One boat load of 20 was landed at Cape Finisterre. Press dispatches previously reported 21 survivors landed in Spain.

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but did not state how many were in the three missing boats. The crew of the Actaeon, formerly the German steamship Adamsturm, seized at the opening of the war, was unofficially reported to consist of 53 men, including 31 Americans. There was a naval gun crew of 13 men aboard, and possibly others.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Governor McCall Calls on People of Massachusetts to Observe Day of Good Cheer

Governor McCall has issued the customary Thanksgiving Day proclamation, calling upon the residents of Massachusetts to "let the day be what it has always been, a day of good cheer and not one of sadness and gloom." The Governor refers to the reverent manner in which the first settlers of this country observed Thanksgiving at the end of the harvest season, although they had trials in their search for religious freedom and civil liberty, and then says: "If the Thanksgiving spirit could find a place in the hearts of our forefathers much more may it dwell in ours." The proclamation follows:

A PROCLAMATION  
In accordance with tradition and by and with the advice and consent of Council, I appoint Thursday, the twenty-ninth of November, as

THANKSGIVING DAY  
Our forefathers came to this new land in search of religious freedom, but they brought in their hearts that impulse toward civil liberty which has given us the free and ordered Government we enjoy today. Despite the suffering and sore trial of those early days when a larger proportion of the people perished each year from hardship and privation than now fall in battle in this world-wide war, they gathered reverently after the harvest time to offer up their thanks for the blessings bestowed upon them by the Giver of every good. Their example has been followed in the succeeding years and has ripened into our beautiful custom that puts the day of Thanksgiving and Praise in our National calendar with the birthday of our Saviour and the day upon which our nation was born. If the Thanksgiving spirit could find a place in the hearts of our forefathers much more may it dwell in ours. Let the day be what it has always been, a day of good cheer, and not one of sadness and gloom. The boys at the battle front will gather in spirit about the family board, and out of our thankfulness for the past will spring a stronger faith in the future. Just as we have been led out of the wilderness and preserved from many dangers, so we may look for deliverance out of our present trials, the shadows of which may obscure our vision, but must not destroy our faith. Let us, putting confidence in the righteousness of our cause, cherish that unconquerable hope that springs from the midst of battle and that dauntless courage that is the mother of victory.

Given at the Council Chamber, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

SAMUEL W. MCCALL.  
By His Excellency the Governor.  
ALBERT P. LANCY.  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.  
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LEADER OF CARMEN IN BOSTON  
William B. Fitzgerald, of Troy, N. Y., vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, is in Boston to take up with local representatives of several street railways questions submitted by the unions regarding wage increase at this time of high food prices, and to consider other problems of more than ordinary importance. Carmen employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company are asking for a raise above their present contract rates to "tide the men over the present abnormal times and high cost of living."

LYNN CITY HALL CELEBRATION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Next Friday night exercises will be held in the City Hall commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first City Hall on Nov. 30, 1867. Mayor Newhall is to preside and several speakers will relate the history of the first building. Edward T. Usher, son of Roland T. Usher, Mayor when the old hall was dedicated, will present a new city flag to the Mayor.

## TURKEY DEALERS WIN THEIR POINT

Situation in Comparison With Last Year's Market Shows Price Advance in Spite of Release of Immense Supplies

Operation of the United States Food Control Act which requires turkeys placed in cold storage last year to be put on sale now, has forced out an unusually large supply for the public, but apparently the high prices of last year, which resulted in a popular boycott and forced large quantities into the freezers are even higher this season. This, in a way, is interpreted by many consumers as bearing out what was threatened when the stock went into storage, namely, that the public would have to pay the price eventually.

Dealers say, however, that the higher prices are the result of greater cost of production, especially caused by the abnormally high prices of grain. Demand for poultry has been increased by the movement to substitute chicken and turkey for the meats needed by the fighting forces, they say, adding that the present shortage of fresh turkeys has stimulated the demand for cold storage birds.

Those in touch with the situation have traced the market through last winter, when the demand fell off to almost nothing, and stocks in the United States Bureau of Markets to be accumulating at a rate rarely equaled before, to the summer season, when, through the campaign of the National Food Administration to substitute poultry for beef and mutton, the demand became better. Today dealers report an unusual activity in the market, despite high prices.

Until the Food Administration was established and its rules were being enforced, poultry experts predicted a sharp decline in prices with the weakening public demand. When, however, through a desire to subordinate everything to the end of winning the war, it was decided to urge poultry as a substitute for the meats required by the soldiers, prices stopped declining. Another factor which has persistently entered the situation is the need of cold storage room for the preserving of meats. A summary of holdings of poultry as reported by the United States Bureau of Markets on Sept. 1, Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, show increases over the stocks reported at the same dates of 1916, but also indicate a steady falling off from month to month.

On Sept. 1, 220 warehouses reported 51,830,157 pounds of poultry, on Oct. 1, 254 warehouses reported 42,725,515, and on Nov. 1, 275 warehouses reported 46,206,059 pounds, according to the bureau. Stocks decreased 11.2 per cent during August, 19.5 per cent during September and .9 per cent during October.

On Oct. 5, Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, ruled that licenses to keep poultry beyond the one year in the freezers allowed by law in the Commonwealth, be restricted to one month for 50 per cent of the stock and four months for the remainder. This has operated, according to Hermann C. Lythgoe, of the Board of Health, in charge of the warehouses, in the releasing of thousands of pounds which otherwise might have been kept from the holiday trade.

Within the last week an order has been issued by the National Food Administration, notifying dealers that keeping poultry in cold storage more than one year is termed "hoarding" under the Food Control Act, but added that if one-half of the turkeys affected by the act are placed on the market before Thanksgiving, and the remainder by Jan. 1, no recommendations for prosecutions will be made. Those two orders, in the opinion of many, have resulted in the large

stocks of frozen poultry to be seen in the markets.

Although plenty of fresh turkeys may be found, prices ranged about five cents per pound higher than last year. Best "blue-ribbon" birds are selling for 50 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall markets, while good fresh birds are for sale at 40 and 45 cents a pound. In Greater Boston the stores in the outlying districts are charging from 39 to 45 cents a pound for the fresh birds. Dealers agree that there is a "shortage" of fresh turkeys, but claim that the good quality storage birds, selling from 30 to 40 cents a pound, about five to eight cents a pound higher than last year, will make up the difference.

According to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, poultry receipts have dropped off about 50 per cent from last year. Last week 15,431 packages of poultry, 150 pounds to a package, arrived in Boston, while during the corresponding week of 1916, 23,922 packages were reported. On last Monday 7043 packages came in, and yesterday the chamber reported 4157 packages. On the corresponding dates of last year, 13,492 and 8822 packages arrived, respectively.

## Stricter Food Saving

Massachusetts Administrator to Be More Arbitrary in Request

Within a few days the Federal Food Administrator for Massachusetts will become considerably more strict in his request that restaurants and other public eating places observe meatless and wheatless days. Cards bearing notices that are mandatory in their character will be put in such establishments, and the proprietors will be left practically without choice but to obey. The cards will say:

"No meats served here Tuesdays and Fridays. No white breads, rolls or crackers served here Wednesdays and Thursdays."

"HENRY B. ENDICOTT, Food Administrator."

The reason for this action is the discovery that some of the smaller restaurants, due to the insistence of their patrons or the failure of the proprietors to understand the necessity of the measures proposed by the Food Administrator, have not been observing his requests. "In many cases their customers have overruled them," said Frank C. Hall, chairman of the divisions of Massachusetts and New England in the work of conservation among hotels, restaurants and clubs. He added that the notice on the card is peremptory, and being put up in plain sight of the patrons of the eating places, will be sufficient answer to any demands for meat or wheat on the days they are not supposed to be served. By pointing to the cards, said Mr. Hall, the proprietors will be able to show that they are withholding these foods on orders from the Food Administrator. "If the orders are not obeyed," said Mr. Hall, "the next step will be to compel every place to take out a license; those who do not obey then can be closed up."

At present, he said, the power of the Food Administrator to compel the observance of his restrictions is limited to taking away the food supplies of the offender, selling them, and giving him the money received. There is nothing in the administration's powers, however, to prevent his buying another supply of food the next day.

In general, according to Mr. Hall, no trouble is experienced with the larger hotels. The principal problem occurs with the small establishments run by foreigners, such as Greeks and Chinese.

## Cheaper Vegetables Reported

Cheaper vegetables for the Thanksgiving trade are reported by the United States Bureau of Markets, in its weekly review of the vegetable and fruit market today. "Potatoes are generally lower in primary and jobbing centers," it says, "and sales, F. O. B., fell off 15 to 20 cents per 100 pound." In New York and Boston the price for Baldwin apples has fallen off about 75 cents a barrel from the high point of this year, and shows a decline of more than 25 cents since last week, says the report.

## UNIFIED BUYING OF MEATS BEGINS

First Order Placed in Chicago. It Is Said, Is Largest in World's History—Rights of Customers to Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Unified buying of meats for the allied nations, the Belgian Relief Commission and the Red Cross, was set in operation in Chicago, center of the meat-packing industry of the continent, on Tuesday.

The representatives of important packers, big and little, met with buyers of the nations, at the instance of the meat division of the Federal Food Administration, and when the conference closed the largest meat order in the history of the world, it was announced, had been apportioned. No figures were given.

United States Army needs were not included in Tuesday's plan, but will be taken care of later. Orders are for December. J. F. Cotton, chief of the meat division, said yesterday that these orders will be filled in such a manner as to protect the American consumer and supply the Allies in the proportion of their greatest needs. Meat and meat products, chiefly pork, were handled.

A big contract for the Italian Government was placed through the meat division a short time ago, only the biggest packers participating. Yesterday's was the first huge apportionment to be undertaken, a proceeding waiting upon the definition of packing house profits to be permitted in war time.

The meat division was much pleased over progress made in steps for pig conservation, a highly important step in supplying the heavy pork demands of the war. Pigs are being shipped into the big markets from localities where feed is to be had, and thence purchased by farmers in sections with much stock corn. A report received at the meat division offices at the close of the day from the Chicago stockyards was that 2000 pigs had been received on Tuesday, and of these two-thirds were purchased by farmers. In the past, pig shipments have been light, and they have usually been slaughtered. Feeder pigs shipped to farms the week ending Saturday from nine stockyards were 93,353, as against 67,924 for the previous week. Most are coming from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa, it is reported, and going to Illinois, Indiana and Iowa feed lots.

## MILK PRICES TO BE CONTINUED TO JAN. 1

Pending the settlement of the question of placing the entire milk business in the hands of federal commissions, the members of the New England Milk Producers Association at a meeting in Boston yesterday agreed to continue the present price for milk at the country railroad stations until Jan. 1.

The local distributors also decided to maintain the present rates of 14 cents a quart for delivered milk in Boston, while milk will continue to be sold "over the counter" at certain stations in the city for 11 cents a quart.

## FOOD CONSERVATION PLANS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A federal food board for New York City has been created here, to prevent further duplication of effort between the State Food Commission, whose chairman is John Mitchell, and Arthur Williams, city federal food administrator. The new board consists of John Mitchell,

Dr. Jacob Gould Schulman and Charles A. Wieting, Arthur Williams and Charles E. Treman.

An agreement reached by the members of the new board states that the National Food Administration, and not the State, will define policies and carry out the food conservation and price fixing campaign.

## FACTS ON RUSSIA TO BE PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To offset the attempts to misrepresent conditions in Russia among former residents of Russia now living in America, the National Security League and the American Russian Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday night at which the speakers will be Major Stanley Washburn, who spent two years of the war in Russia and returned there with the American commission; A. J. Sack, staff correspondent of the Russian Minister of Finance and director of the Russian Information Bureau, and Lieutenant Commander Hwoschinsky, attached to the Russian Embassy.

## OLD BRIDGE TO BE ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LYNN, Mass.—The Essex County commissioners, meeting here yesterday, decided to stop all passage across the old Floating Bridge, and construct a roadway around the pond, at an estimated cost of \$15,000, of which \$6,000 is to be given by Lynn. Although money is ready for the construction of a permanent bridge, the cost of materials is so high that the commissioners have decided to postpone the work.

## ENTRIES FOR HIKE TO CLOSE

Entries close today for the Thanksgiving Day hike of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union for army and navy men and civilians. The 15 mile route leads through the Common, around the Charles River Embankment to Commonwealth Avenue, to the reservoir, back to Boston Common and the union gymnasium. A number of sailors and soldiers in Boston have already entered, and more are expected.

## ROAD COST ESTIMATED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Estimates of the cost of double-track and four-track railway systems between Los Angeles and Pasadena were submitted by the appraisal board to the city commission, says a Pasadena correspondent of the Evening Express. Two proposed rights of way are being considered. The rights of way for the two-track system would cost \$426,794.56 and \$353,532.13, and those for the four-track system \$631,989.99 and \$514,813.07.

## DEALERS CALLED IN PHILADELPHIA

Pennsylvania Food Commissioner Hears Complaints of Profiteering and High Rates—Obtains Lifting of Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Several outstanding features in the food and coal situation are of importance as regards this section of the country at the present time. The first in importance, probably, is the criticism of State Food Administrator Heinz from Washington, concerning complaints of profiteering and high prices that have been made to Washington from a number of different sources, and Mr. Heinz's announced intention to begin on Monday to take drastic action to remedy conditions. Mr. Heinz's explanation was that he did not know he had the authority to go ahead, and had, presumably, at the suggestion of Mr. Hoover, waited until the result of experiments now being made in Chicago were approved.

Gouging on prices of Thanksgiving supplies constituted the chief complaint. Mr. Heinz has stated his intention of calling dealers together on Monday morning to take some action in the matter. In addition to this he has asked for and obtained a lifting of the embargo which the railroads placed on perishable foods. This is expected to have a pronounced effect, and will relieve the situation to a great extent. The Administrator claims, however, that he is being handicapped in his efforts to conserve wheat by German propaganda in various portions of the State. From some source the rumor has gone abroad that much food is being wasted by the Government, the army and in other ways, and everything possible is being done to prevent the conservation not only of wheat, but of other necessities.

The first of the week is certain to see a big rush for coal cards, which are now essential in the purchase of coal. Approximately 100,000 of these cards have been distributed by the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, and from the number of inquiries made it is expected that there will be a great demand for them this week.

## ARMY FOOD COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new division of the Food Administration, whose duties will be to purchase all food for the army and navy has been announced by Mr. Hoover. Its purpose is to centralize all staple purchases with the idea of stabilizing prices and controlling supplies.

## Rogers Peet Men's Suits

Fifth Avenue put its indorsement on these famous garments years ago, and ever since that time Men of Fashion have been forsaking the custom tailor. We show their complete line and a wonderful line it is, too. Plain or fancy effects in the smartest models of the day. Prices:

\$28.00 to \$45.00

Charge Accounts Solicited

TALBOT CO.  
395-403 Washington Street, Boston

## It's the Borax in the Soap That Does the Work

Borax softens water—that's its greatest function. You get far better results at the wash tub with soft water than you can with hard. Borax helps soap do better work. That's why you should use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips because they contain pure Borax and pure soap in perfect combination. You also economize when you use

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team soap chips will do the work of 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap. And you have no soap cutting to do. The safest preparation for washing delicate fabrics. Will not injure the hands.

To make genuine, old fashioned soap paste, good for all household purposes, add one quart of boiling water to three heaping tablespoons of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips.

Sold by all good dealers



Meyer Jonasson Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

## Mark Down Sale

Suits, Gowns, Coats, Blouses, Skirts, Sweater Coats and Furs

and a Great Sale of Brand New Coats at \$25, \$35 and \$49.50

Due to decreased volume of business during the past month, our stocks are too large, therefore a reduction of prices is necessary to create sufficient demand for increased sales—while the prices are lowered the quality remains the same.

Sales Begin Friday at 8:30 A. M.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.



## CONVENTION TAKES RECESS TILL JUNE

Delegates Revising Massachusetts Constitution Vote to Submit Initiative Measure to People and Then Adjourn

After voting today to submit the popular initiative and referendum amendment to the voters for ratification at the next state election, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which has been in session since last June, adjourned to meet again probably in June of next year. Only a few scattering voices were raised in opposition to referring the amendment to the people. It was passed to engrossment late on Tuesday, by a rollcall vote of 163 to 125, a margin of 38 votes in favor.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville, one of the leading anti-initiative and referendum men, made a last and unsuccessful attempt to require that the full text of the proposed amendment be printed on the state ballots. Mr. Hart of Cambridge, opposing, declared this attempt "the last ditch" of the opposition. He said it was absurd to print so lengthy a document on the ballot when provision already has been made for the Secretary of the Commonwealth to mail a copy of the full text to each voter.

The final session today was largely a "gratification" meeting. Mr. Curtis of Boston brought all the delegates to their feet, amid loud applause and three cheers for former Gov. John L. Bates, the presiding officer, by declaring, "You delegates all realize that the president of the convention, 'is an able, discreet and fair man.' Mr. Bates of Andover soon after came down the aisle carrying a huge bouquet of chrysanthemums which he presented to President Bates. The latter responded briefly, expressing his appreciation of the support given him by all the delegates.

The convention adopted unanimously at today's session an order justifying the course of the nation in the world war and expressing high appreciation of the delegates to the convention who are engaged in the war.

In disposing of several orders remaining on the calendar, the convention decided against taking any step at this time to fill the numerous vacancies in its membership due to the drafting of delegates for military service, and to other reasons.

The initiative and referendum proposition will be the fourth constitutional amendment adopted by the convention, three of them having been ratified at the state election held early this month. If the voters ratify the Walker amendment, Massachusetts will then take its place among 18 other states in the Union which have adopted some form of the popular initiative and referendum.

The Walker resolution retains the "Swig clause" forbidding the employment of the initiative or referendum on religious questions, and also the Curtis paragraph which specifically provides that the anti-aid amendment, ratified by the people at the recent state election, shall not be subject of an initiative amendment.

Other matters excluded from the operation of the initiative and referendum are the judiciary and courts, questions purely local in character, and appropriations of state money. In its final stage, the supporters of the initiative and referendum have gone on record as satisfied with the much-amended Walker resolution. It has been revamped and rearranged by the committee on form and phraseology so as to be in a form readily comprehensible.

## OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Anti-Aid Amendment to Constitution Won Out by a Majority of 75,792 Votes

The anti-aid amendment to the Massachusetts constitution, a provision which prohibits the appropriation of public funds for institutions not under public control, was adopted by the voters at the recent Massachusetts state election by a majority of 75,792, according to an official tabulation announced today by the Executive Council. The official plurality of Gov-

ernor Samuel W. McCall, the Republican candidate, was 90,479.

The official figures for all the candidates and the three amendments to the state constitution varied but little from the press tabulation made immediately after the election. Of the other two amendments, that permitting absent voting was adopted by a majority of 55,196, while 209,293 was the majority in favor of public trading, largest individual vote of any of the successful candidates for state offices, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge will have the largest plurality, his margin being 101,731 over his Democratic opponent. The official vote for all candidates for Governor was as follows:

For Governor—Samuel W. McCall of Winchester (Republican), 226,145; Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston (Democratic), 135,666; John McCarthy of Abington (Socialist), 16,608; James Hayes of Plymouth (Socialist Labor), 5243; Chester R. Lawrence of Boston (Prohibition), 4265.

The official vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for other state offices was as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—Calvin Coolidge of Northampton (Republican), 223,157; Matthew Hale of Boston (Democratic, Prohibition, Progressive), 121,426.

Secretary—Albert P. Langtry of Springfield (Republican), 209,795; Arthur B. Reed of Abington (Democratic), 122,023.

Treasurer and Receiver General—Charles L. Burrill of Boston (Republican), 213,421; Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell (Democratic), 126,712.

Auditor—Alonso B. Cook of Boston (Republican), 205,652; Elzear H. Choquette of New Bedford (Democratic), 125,796.

Attorney-General—Henry C. Atwell of Lynn (Republican), 209,622; Josiah Quincy of Boston (Democratic), 127,111.

The official vote for the anti-aid amendment by counties was as follows:

County	Yes	No
Barnstable	1,721	351
Berkshire	6,907	3,065
Bristol	13,917	13,862
Dukes	334	74
Essex	28,354	17,641
Franklin	2,902	895
Hampden	11,665	6,675
Hampshire	3,305	2,018
Middlesex	48,190	29,078
Nantucket	254	104
Norfolk	15,184	6,288
Plymouth	10,252	4,405
Suffolk	38,354	33,393
Worcester	24,690	12,508

Totals . . . . . 206,329 130,357

The total vote for the absent voting amendment was: Yes, 231,905; No, 76,709; majority, 55,196.

The total vote on the public trading amendment was: Yes, 261,119; No, 51,827; majority, 209,293.

## NEW LYNN BANK TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LYNN, Mass.—An eighth bank will be started in this city on Jan. 1, 1918, when the Industrial State Bank of Lynn begins business with a capital of \$100,000 and expected deposits of more than \$1,000,000. This bank will be in the Grossman Building and is backed by several leather and shoe manufacturers.

## NEW MALDEN COMMISSION

MALDEN, Mass.—Establishment of a playground and recreation commission for control of social activities and to supervise theatrical productions is provided for in a measure introduced in the common council last night. The measure was referred to the joint standing committee on ordinances.

## FALL RIVER STRIKE PLANNED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A general strike of about 35,000 mill operatives has been called for next Monday morning by the Fall River Textile Council. This action follows a meeting last night of five textile unions, three of which voted to reject the offer of the Manufacturers Association.

## BOSTON SCHOOLS CLOSE

Patriotism and simplicity marked the Thanksgiving exercises this morning in the Boston public schools, which closed at noon until Monday. Thanksgiving parties will be held in most of the school centers this evening.

## LICENSING CHIEF NAMED

Prof. Paul J. Sachs of Harvard has been appointed chief of the licensing department of the Massachusetts Food Commission, according to an announcement today from Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner.

## BIG AYER CAMP NEARLY DESERTED

Only About 1500 Officers and Men Out of 26,000 Left as Exodus for Home Thanksgiving Day Dinners Takes Place

Camp Devens, the United States cantonment at which approximately 26,000 men are training for the front, will have figuratively but the proverbial corporal's guard on Thanksgiving Day as more than 25,000 soldiers are going to their homes or the homes of friends for Thanksgiving Day dinners and entertainment.

This morning the soldiers set aside all routine training at Camp Devens, including target practice on the newly constructed rifle range and put the camp in spick and span condition for Thanksgiving. After this had been completed they lined up for their last inspection before the holiday.

Around noon there was a general exodus from the cantonment, soldiers leaving for the railroad station in army trucks, trolley cars, automobiles and other means of transportation. Special trains were in waiting to speed away many of the boys who had been invited by their home towns to spend the day with them.

Enough time was granted all the soldiers taking leave to reach their homes and get back over the day. Those near by were given 36 hours and those far away 48 hours, and in some instances even more time. The various company commanders met this morning and drew straws to see which would guard the camp over the holiday. About 1500 men and 20 officers will remain at camp over the holiday.

To guard against any undue revelry among the men, military police are riding on all of the trains going to and from Ayer and the chief cities in the districts.

A number of clubs in Boston will entertain soldiers or sailors. The Algonquin Club has issued invitations to 150 and expects to entertain that number even though there is a general exodus homeward. There are, of course some men available for the Boston invitations. At the Charlestown Navy Yard difficulty is being experienced in finding enough men to accept these invitations. The boys at the Harvard Radio School are likewise in great demand.

Of the 1900 men at the receiving ship on Commonwealth Pier, nearly or quite half will go home. The others, like the men at Camp Devens, will have a real Thanksgiving dinner, even though they do not accept the invitations to dine out. They are to have turkey and other special dishes, and the day will be largely given over to sports. In the afternoon there is to be an assembly, and at 4 o'clock luncheon will be served under the patronage of Boston hostesses headed by Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, the wife of the Governor. At Camp Devens every man who remains in the camp will have 16 ounces of turkey at his dinner, in place of meat, and a generous supply of other special food, for the Government is feeding well all its men.

About 800 of the boys at the Harvard Radio School will be entertained by the Harvard Club at two dinners, one at noon and the other at night. The Boston Athletic Association will entertain some 300 and the Brae Burn Country Club 100. Other clubs and many individuals have issued invitations to

the Radio School students, who number about 2500. Perhaps half of these will go home for Thanksgiving, and those who do not and are not guests of a club or other hosts will have their dinner in Memorial Hall, the great Harvard dining hall.

## Harry Lauder to Speak

Harry Lauder, who has just returned from the French trenches, will address the soldiers and sailors in Boston and vicinity on Sunday evening under the auspices of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

At 8 o'clock he will speak in the Schubert Theater, and at 9 o'clock in the Majestic Theater. Enlisted men may secure cards of admission from the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and these will be acknowledged up to 7:45 and 8:45 o'clock at each theater, after which the general public will be admitted. Mr. Lauder is making a tour of the large cities of the country, speaking to the enlisted men of the service whenever possible.

## Northeastern Headquarters

To encourage patriotism, and in order that each one will do his duty to his country, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnson, commanding the northeastern department, is arranging to have the definition of treason conspicuously posted in the war department offices at 25 Huntington Avenue. Brigadier-General Johnson also hopes to have similar posters displayed in street cars and in other public places. The definition of treason taken from the Constitution of the United States is brief, "Treason against these United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Capt. Robert F. Souther of Washington, D. C., has reported for duty at northeastern headquarters, and has been assigned to the aviation examining board at 755 Boylston Street.

The quartermaster corps is to send 100 recruits to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., tomorrow. The men will entrain from the Back Bay Station.

Thirty-five field clerks in the northeastern department attended a Thanksgiving dinner at the Union Club last night, an entertainment following the serving of the feast. Tonight large delegation of army officials, including Brigadier-General Johnson, will attend the opening of the United Service Club at 48 Boylston Street.

A new drive for recruits experienced in the mechanical trades has been started at northeastern headquarters, under the direction of Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff.

## BOSTON STAGE NOTES

Dec. 10 Charles Hopkins is to present his entertainment drawn from the Arabian Nights at the Colonial Theater for the first time on any stage. Dec. 24 "The Boomerang" will come to the Tremont Theater with the original Belasco Theater cast, the run of "Turn to the Right" ending on Dec. 22. Dec. 1, 3 and 8 are the dates of the public evening performances by the 47 Workshop Company at Agassiz House Theater, Cambridge. The three playlets recently given privately. The proceeds go to Radcliffe war relief work.

## INDUSTRIAL UNION MEETING

Production of nonessentials must cease in order to win the war, according to Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard, speaking at the annual meeting of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, last night.

## SIR W. LAURIER SPEAKS AT OTTAWA

Adheres to Position That Voluntary Enlistment Would Meet All Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A huge gathering of people assembled in the Russell Theater, last night, for the purpose of listening to the election speeches of the two Liberal candidates for the city of Ottawa in the coming elections, namely, the French-Canadian leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his English-speaking running mate, Mr. H. B. McGovern, who, previous to the last parliament, was one of the members for the city. Half an hour before the proceedings opened, the theater was crowded, and hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission. The meeting was most enthusiastic, the leader of the opposition and the other speakers being constantly interrupted by loud applause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained the attitude he had taken up as regards conscription, setting forth his opposition to it until it had been sanctioned by the people through the medium of a referendum.

He objected to the Conservative Party. He could see no difference, he said, between the present Union Party and the Conservative Party claiming to be the only party which wanted to win the war. He had done as much as any man in Canada to help win the war. He and his party had stood behind the Conservatives, not because he loved them, but to help England in her fight for civilization.

Ridiculing the lack of results of the National Service Commission, Sir Wilfrid controverted the charge of Sir Robert Borden that he had done nothing to aid recruiting, and gave a list of the cities in which he had spoken. He had always favored the voluntary system, that had been his policy all his life, and it had been the British system until a couple of years ago, when it was found necessary to adopt conscription in European countries.

Speaking of the racial cry which it was sought to raise, Sir Wilfrid said that he was a Frenchman, but he was also a Canadian and a British subject. For years, England and France had been at one another's throats, but they had always fought like gentlemen, and with none of the horrors which were attendant on the present war. They had lost, but at the same time they had found that freedom which was only to be found in the British Empire.

As to voluntary enlistment, if it had failed, the responsibility was on the

shoulders of the old Government; they were reaping the harvest of the seed sown by Henri Bourassa, their partner in 1911, who had preached the doctrine in Quebec that Canada was never called upon to fight the battles of Great Britain. He was sure that he could get the men if the proper appeal was made. He had not opposed conscription right out, but he had suggested a referendum first. It was now the law and as such must be obeyed. If returned to power he would not annul the law, but would refer it to the people.

Answering the charge that he was under the dominion of Mr. Boufassa, in the present fight, the leader of the opposition brought down storms of applause when he declared, "The man does not live who dominates Laurier." He only acknowledged one master, the people. He was responsible to them and to nobody else. He made an eloquent appeal for them all to act together, British and French, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to rise to the occasion and to sink all differences. He would fail or succeed on the position he had taken up, but he would never depart from it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also touched briefly on the Canadian Northern Railway legislation and the War Times Election Act, and at the conclusion of his speech was cheered for several minutes.

## PEANUT CROP PROFITABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FAIRFIELD, Tex.—Freestone County has solved its food problems by an increased production of peanuts. Statistics show that the acreage planted to peanuts in this county has increased more than 300 per cent in the last year, and a heavy crop has been produced. Some farmers report new profits of as much as \$300 an acre from peanuts.

## CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR HAINES

MEDFORD, Mass.—The board of aldermen, here last night, voted to refer to the finance commission for investigation charges against Mayor Benjamin F. Haines made in a petition from William F. White that the Mayor is a partner in the National Manufacturing Company, and that the company has obtained contracts to supply \$200,000 worth of oil to the city in the past three years.

## SIR GEORGE REID SPEAKS

Future wars will be prevented by a league of great nations, including Great Britain and the United States, declared Sir George Reid, M. P., at a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, last night under the auspices of the British Imperial Relief Fund. Sir George declared that the United States is going along "in her second war for independence."

## ALLEGED CALIFORNIA PLOTTER ACQUITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Israel Weinberg, the jitney driver, who was charged with murder as one of the Preparedness Day bomb conspirators, has been acquitted here, 15 minutes after the jury left the court, on the first ballot and without discussion. The promptness of the verdict caused general surprise and strengthened the demand for a new trial for Billings and Mooney, who are now under sentence, and for the recall of District-Attorney Fickert, who has been accused of framing up the case against the defendants.

## TROPHY TO ST. MARK'S SCHOOL

The interscholastic scholarship trophy of the Harvard University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, which is annually awarded to the preparatory school whose candidates for admission have made the best record at the entrance examinations, has been given this year to the St. Mark's School at Southborough. The trophy has been held for the last two years by the Central High School at Springfield.

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opportunities are presented at this store which enable our patrons to secure wanted apparel at prices much less than usual.

**Buy Holiday Gifts for "Him"**  
AT  
**Greenfield's**  
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**The Underwear Store**  
Yassar—Sterling—Lewis Union Suits  
The best collection of highest standard underwear in St. Louis. It is a very substantial reason for every man to make his selection of underwear from our stock—All fabrics in all weights in all qualities making it a very easy task to find just your particular needs.  
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**Your Gift—**  
Should be useful and permanent—That is why the beautiful jewelry and silverware, displayed here, is so highly practical for gifts.  
A reputation for distinctive individuality, makes this the logical place to purchase your gifts for it is coupled with a very large stock, and a great variety of useful, permanent and practical suggestions, many of which are priced very low.  
**Hess & Culbertson**  
Seventh and St. Charles  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Mathis & Co.**  
WHOLESALE  
**Oyster and Fish Dealers**  
3112 Eason Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
BOTH PHONES  
**HARTMAN BROS.**  
CLOTHES  
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SPECIALISTS IN DRY CLEANING  
2100 to 2112 Arsenal Street, ST. LOUIS  
**ALBERT B. GROVES, Architect**  
214 NORTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS  
Cleaning and Dyeing on  
Third St. at Corner  
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For LIGHTING FIXTURES

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- FIREPLACE FIXTURES. An unusually complete stock of ANDERSONS, FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, etc., reasonably priced.

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Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers  
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**Help Win the War**  
**Save Wheat—Eat Cream of Rye**  
delicious in a dozen ways

A breakfast food with character. Thirty-two satisfying servings in each package. Also makes tasty, wholesome, nourishing bread.

This and other recipes mailed on request. If your grocer doesn't sell Cream of Rye, please send us his name.

**MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL COMPANY**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**Frederick Loeser & Co.**  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

**Loeser Broadcloths**  
Unequaled in Quality for Price

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS the Loeser Store has been known as headquarters for Broadcloths, and this year is no exception. There are immense assortments of the finest products of both American and foreign mills.

There is an exceptionally wide range of exclusive shades, many of which have been dyed to our exclusive order, including

Copper	Inkberry Blue	Navy Blue
Sumatra	Delft Blue	Navigator Blue
Seal	Japan Blue	Copenhagen Blue
African	Olive Green	Myrtle Green
Elephant	Forest Green	Old Rose
Taupe	Cork	Clove
Gray	Aluminum	Burgundy
Maroon	Purple	Cranberry
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## GERMAN METHODS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Attempt to Gain Control of Le Journal—How Lenoir Called in Bolo to Achieve What He Himself Had Failed to Do

PARIS, France—A fresh chapter in the story of the attempt made by Germany to gain control of Le Journal has been opened with the arrest of Lenoir and Desouches. Since the arrest, evidence is to hand which would tend to show that Lenoir and Bolo belonged to the same gang, and that Lenoir seeing his schemes frustrated called in Bolo to undertake what he had failed to achieve. For what reason and in what circumstances Senator Humbert was obliged to have recourse to Bolo Pasha has been explained in Le Journal by the Senator himself. The story requires to be told, not only that the position of the author of the campaign "More guns and more munitions" may be made perfectly clear, but that a further illustration of the methods of German propaganda may be given.

Senator Humbert, as is well known, was one of the men in France who never tired of warning his countrymen against the German menace and who, for many years before the war, endeavored by every means in his power to galvanize the Government and the country into taking the necessary precautions and measures to insure readiness for the approaching catastrophe. For ten years Charles Humbert had found in Le Journal a perfect instrument in his campaign of national defense, and as editor of the paper he had the loyal support of its owner, M. Henri Letellier; but in July, 1915, at a most crucial period of the war, Senator Humbert learned that M. Letellier had entered into negotiations for selling the paper to a group of financiers who intended to form a company. Seeing his life's work threatened and the possibility of an abrupt termination to the great munition campaign in which Le Journal was engaged, Senator Humbert laid his apprehensions before M. Letellier, who assured him that he would not proceed with the sale unless an engagement was taken by which Charles Humbert remained in the post which he occupied. It was just as M. Humbert had foreseen, the intention of the purchasers was to dismiss Humbert, and M. Letellier immediately declared that the negotiations might be considered at an end, as he would not sell unless both the continued presence of M. Humbert as editor of the paper, and the continuation of the munition campaign was guaranteed.

MM. Desouches and Lenoir, the intending purchasers, immediately agreed to the stipulation and the transaction was effected. Both these gentlemen declared themselves possessed of considerable sums of money, 10,000,000 francs, inherited, they said, from M. Lenoir's father. This statement, as M. Humbert subsequently found out, was false, the money had come from quite a different source. At the time M. Humbert had no reason to suspect, neither had he any means of controlling the statements made. He was not a party to the transaction and could only defend what was his own concern, the policy of Le Journal. He therefore continued his action on behalf of the national defense under a contract with the owners, which secured to him the general direction of the paper for a period of 10 years with entire and exclusive control of the news. Gradually, however, certain actions on the part of MM. Lenoir and Desouches led M. Humbert to request the latter to retire from the administration of the paper. Even at that time all that M. Humbert was endeavoring to guard against was the introduction of certain financial and industrial influences which would have interfered with the complete independence of the paper. At this time, M. Lenoir, by virtue of the power which his preponderant interests in Le Journal gave him, began to insist on the publication of certain articles which were contrary to M. Humbert's views as a patriotic Frenchman, and the situation soon became intolerable. M. Humbert soon became convinced that the new owners were only awaiting the first opportunity to get rid of him, in spite of the agreement which they had entered into with M. Letellier. He was advised by competent authorities that there was nothing to prevent such a step, owing to the power which financial ascendancy conferred on the owners. If the case were brought before the courts, all that M. Humbert could obtain would be an indemnity, probably a large one, but nothing more.

The Senator then placed the case squarely before M. Lenoir and the latter, doubting his own position, agreed to sell him 1100 shares out of 2000. It was agreed that M. Humbert, who did not possess the 5,500,000 francs for ready money payment, should pay 1,000,000 immediately, and the rest in four years' time. Such conditions would have enabled M. Humbert to carry out the transaction without any need for outside help, but this was not what Lenoir intended. He took legal counsel preparatory to the declaration of the nullity of the sale and the demand for full payment of the shares. Senator Humbert, who learned of these intentions on the part of Lenoir, was left with but a few days before the holding of the general shareholders' meeting in which to find the money. In order, therefore, to face this fresh attempt at silencing the voice of Le Journal, M. Humbert looked round for the help which he needed. Of the many offers made to him, he preferred that of Bolo, for the good reason that Bolo merely wished to become coproprietor of the paper and not in any way to have any voice in its control. Having been assured of Bolo's perfect honesty by no less a personage than

the President of the Court of Appeal, M. Monier, Senator Humbert accepted the proffered assistance and was thus able to frustrate the immediate realization of the enemy's plan.

The connection between Lenoir and Bolo has since been brought out in a remarkably fortuitous way. On Oct. 18, Senator Humbert addressed to M. Raoul Péret, the Minister of Justice, a letter, certain passages of which have been published. He stated that Lenoir's former chauffeur had asked to see him and, in the course of two interviews, had told him the following story: In the middle of July, 1915, the chauffeur had driven M. Lenoir to the office of M. Guillaume Desouches in the Rue de Pressbourg. He was waiting with the car when a taxi drew up close beside him. (The story is here interrupted by the censor). The gentleman (in the taxi) had with him two small trunks with sealed white bands; these he took into the office, shortly afterward returning with the white bands hanging loose. It was evident that the boxes had been emptied of their contents. M. Lenoir's chauffeur, whose name is Debruyne, entered into conversation with the driver of the taxi while they were both waiting, and each remarked on the strangeness of the proceeding they had witnessed. Neither of them had any doubt but that the boxes contained money. Shortly afterward the man who had brought them came out and ordered his taxi to take him back whence he had come. Lenoir came out a few minutes later and told his chauffeur to drive to Madame d'Arlyx's. He learnt from the maid that his master had that afternoon given 500,000 francs to Madame d'Arlyx. The chauffeur Debruyne also declared that M. Lenoir frequently went to Switzerland for the week-end, and that on one occasion he had been entrusted with the mission of obtaining a passport for him and for Madame d'Arlyx for the army zone. He also had a pass issued by the Ministry of War, which admitted him to the station at Lyons. He was frequently sent there by M. Lenoir with letters for Switzerland, which he handed to one of the wagons-lits officials with a *laissez-passer* note for safe delivery over the frontier. The chauffeur Debruyne was dismissed from the service of M. Lenoir because he had been found conversing, while waiting outside a shop, with Madame Charles Humbert's chauffeur. He was told that if ever he repeated a word of what he had witnessed while in Lenoir's service, the latter would cause him to be arrested.

Since this man's evidence was made public in the papers, the driver of the taxi which stopped before Desouches' office, has told the examining magistrate that he remembers about the time mentioned having driven a fare who had boxes such as those already described; but he did not feel certain that it was to Desouches' office in the Rue de Pressbourg. On the day following his deposition, the taxi driver tried to go over the same ground as he had traversed with the fare in question, with the result that he landed not at Desouches' but at Bolo's residence in the Rue de Phalebourg. The description he gives of his fare exactly coincides with that given by Cavallini, while the boxes appear to be those which figure in the Lenoir case.

## PROHIBITION IN HAWAII PLANNED

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Explaining that he came to the islands to study local conditions so as to make an effective fight for prohibition for Hawaii at the next session of Congress, Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of the legislative department of the National Anti-Saloon League, arrived in Honolulu recently, according to the Honolulu Bulletin.

Pressed for information as to whether the fight in Congress was to be made just for legislation for the islands, he said: "No, it will be in line with the general prohibition plans."

The Senator then placed the case squarely before M. Lenoir and the latter, doubting his own position, agreed to sell him 1100 shares out of 2000. It was agreed that M. Humbert, who did not possess the 5,500,000 francs for ready money payment, should pay 1,000,000 immediately, and the rest in four years' time. Such conditions would have enabled M. Humbert to carry out the transaction without any need for outside help, but this was not what Lenoir intended. He took legal counsel preparatory to the declaration of the nullity of the sale and the demand for full payment of the shares. Senator Humbert, who learned of these intentions on the part of Lenoir, was left with but a few days before the holding of the general shareholders' meeting in which to find the money. In order, therefore, to face this fresh attempt at silencing the voice of Le Journal, M. Humbert looked round for the help which he needed. Of the many offers made to him, he preferred that of Bolo, for the good reason that Bolo merely wished to become coproprietor of the paper and not in any way to have any voice in its control. Having been assured of Bolo's perfect honesty by no less a personage than

## DEMAND FOR SHIPS IS NOW PARAMOUNT

Responsibility of Quick Accomplishment Rests Upon Fleet Corporation—Confidence Felt, Despite Many Serious Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Shipping Board announces that four requisitioned vessels were approved and accepted during the week ending Nov. 24. The acceptance of the last four vessels by the Emergency Fleet Corporation brings the total of requisitioned vessels approved and taken over since the putting into effect of the regulations which make such requisitioning by the Government legal to 36, having a total capacity of practically 180,000 tons.

The first vessel constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation was launched at a Pacific port on Tuesday. This vessel has a capacity of 8800 tons. From now on the corporation expects to launch both wooden and steel vessels periodically. The first wooden vessel, of which there are several now nearing completion at various shipbuilding yards, will be launched shortly. The 36 requisitioned vessels which have already been accepted have been launched at various Atlantic, Pacific and inland ports.

All indications point to the urgent necessity for expediting the shipping program. American Congressmen who have just returned from the European battle fronts are unanimous in the belief that American shipping is the keynote to the war situation. They point out the fact that the Allies place the hope of victory in the United States. Next to fighting forces in importance, they assert, is the urgent need of food, clothing and munitions. They say that supplies are constantly arriving at European ports from this country, but not in large enough quantities.

It is believed in Washington circles that ships constitute the most urgent need of this country at the present time. More and more is the belief being impressed that American ships of the air and ships of the sea will be one of the deciding factors, if not the deciding factor, of the war. It is pointed out as essential that food, fuel and other necessities be conserved; that men be trained for active service on the European fronts with the least possible delay; that the industries of the Government cooperate with the Government to the end that the war may be won as speedily as possible. Granting the necessity of these things, government officials place the need for ships as a paramount necessity more vital and more important than those just mentioned. Explaining the reason for such a need, the simple answer is given that the conservation of food and fuel, the operation of industry, the training of soldiers and sailors, counts for naught unless facilities be provided through the instrumentality by which these steps are made effective in the right place—that is, in France and England and along the battle fronts, where arms and ammunition, food, clothing and other supplies are the crying need.

Realizing that ships must be built, and as soon as possible, the Shipping Board announces from time to time that the cry is being heeded, that ships are being built and as rapidly as possible. The main results of the activities of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been made manifest so far only by the acceptance of a number of requisitioned vessels, which at the time of their seizure were nearing completion in private yards for private

owners or for foreign Governments; by the commandeering of vessels belonging to foreign Governments which were already sailing the seas; by the transferring of a number of coastwise vessels to the transatlantic service; by the acceptance for coastwise service of vessels of foreign registry, and by the launching of one steel vessel of 8800 tons. The launching of the steel vessel on Tuesday is the first real manifestation of the activities of the Government's shipbuilding agencies, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

It is understood that both branches of the Government's Shipbuilding Agency are fast at work on a heavy program, which has been announced from time to time. When questioned as to the delay in accomplishing something tangible which savors more of hard work than of talk, announcements are made to the effect that ships cannot be built in a night, and that if the public will wait, ships in profusion will be forthcoming. The board again gives out the word that both steel and wooden ships are nearing completion, and cites as proof the launching of a steel ship *awa Pacific* port, with a total capacity of 8800 tons and then points to the 36 ships of a tonnage of 179,000 which have been requisitioned and which are now completed.

The requisitioned vessels are now being built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They are built by private concerns, and when the Government takes them over the work is still done by the private concerns under the general supervision of the Government's master shipbuilders.

Those who have watched the activities of the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation, from the first days, which were enlivened by the Denman-Gothals controversies, followed by the resignation of General Gothals and the stepping out of Chairman Denman; then the subsequent appointment of Edward N. Hurley as chairman of the board, which position he now occupies; and the appointment of Admiral Capps as manager of the Fleet Corporation; the spurt of activity which followed, and the succeeding days of delay caused by the managing of the Fleet Corporation by a man acquainted with only the technical side of shipbuilding; the recent turning over of the actual duties of managing the affairs of the corporation to Charles E. Piez, Chicago engineer; the still more recent resignation of Admiral Capps and the final appointment of a few days ago of Admiral Harris, are frank to admit that they will have to be shown that something is being done, hoping for the best at the same time. Mr. Piez is now the real manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Admiral Harris has the titular honors.

Because experienced shipbuilders like Homer K. Ferguson, and expert business men like Charles M. Schwab, could not be produced for the important post, and because the actual management of the Fleet Corporation had previously been turned over to Mr. Piez, it was deemed best to choose a man to head the corporation who is an expert on the technical end of ship construction. Admiral Harris is believed to be such a man. Mr. Piez, it is pointed out, has the practical experience. With Mr. Piez, the engineer and practical business man; Admiral Harris, the technical expert; Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, another business man of the first class, and Henry Ford, the standardizer and efficiency expert, it is believed that the combination of men will be able to carry forward the plans for ship construction, which were made a long time ago, to the point where something will actually be done to show for the months of time which have been consumed. The Shipping Board has adopted for its motto the three following words: "Ships, ships, ships." Those who realize the necessity of building ships and doing it now, without any delay or halting of plans, urge that such a motto be steadfastly adhered to, that the war may be won the more speedily.

## TAMMANY REGIME TO END GARY PLAN

Elimination of Adapted System, It Is Said, Will Necessitate the Expenditure of \$60,000,000 for New School Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pledged to abolish the so-called Gary school plan, adaptations of which are now in use in 33 schools in this city, with plans for placing 147 in all on the work-study-play basis, the Tammany Board of Estimate, which will come into power, with a new Board of Education appointed by the Tammany Mayor, on Jan. 1, is now seeking a substitute duplicate school plan to enable them to care for all the children served under the present system, pending construction of the new buildings needed. The new Board of Estimate will confer on Saturday with district superintendents as to methods of eliminating the Gary plan without inconvenience or setback to the pupils. Possibility of adopting the Ettinger plan until new buildings can be erected is mentioned. This is a modification of the Gary system. Whatever change is made, it is not likely that it can be put into effect promptly on Jan. 1, for it is expected that the change will take considerable more time—than those who voted for Tammany and the abolishment of the Gary system expected.

More than five years ago, Dr. Ira S. Wile, of the Board of Education, showed the need of extending hand work down to the lower grades, and demanded more natural science study and more outdoor work. Superintendent Julia Richman, more than a dozen years ago, thought time and money were wasted in teaching children things they couldn't learn and never would use. T. W. Churchill, as a member of the Board of Education, pointed out the impossibility of getting scholarship by the standard school method. Soon after that the board elected him president. Mayor Gaynor said, "The schools are submerging the children under an education they cannot use, training them to a disinclination to use their hands." John Purroy Mitchell said, "The children should have restored to them the training of play and hand work which homes no longer can give." There was a general movement looking for an answer to the question: "What ails the schools?"

After Mayor Mitchell and the Board of Education had visited Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Schenectady and Gary, Ind., about three years ago, innovations were introduced here, consisting of the cooperative plan of putting the older children in shops, factories and offices, alternating with work in regular classes, and giving the younger ones more constructive work in school. William M. Wirt of Gary was brought to New York to help improve the schools. Later President Churchill differed with the Mayor, favoring the complete Gary system, but declaring that only those features which spelled economy

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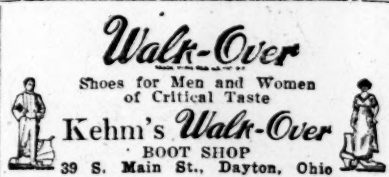
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## NORTH DAKOTA GOES INTO SUGAR

Farmers Experiment With Sugar Beets and Will Plant Large Acreage the Coming Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Although the farmers of South Dakota are credited by the Federal Department of Agriculture with having this year raised corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay to the aggregate value of \$267,030,320, many of them have practically decided upon the extensive raising of sugar beets as a means of adding to the production of the State.

In Codrington County contracts for the growing of 300 acres of sugar beets already have been closed, and it is expected the acreage in the one county will be increased to 1000 acres. Representatives of a leading sugar beet company of the country have been interesting the farmers in the project. If the production of sugar beets in South Dakota next year is as great as expected, sugar beet factories will be established at central points.

Sugar beets raised this year in Codrington County tested 15.7 per cent sugar, which was well up with the average sugar content of beets throughout the territory from which the sugar company draws its raw material. Production averaged 14 tons per acre, and 20 carloads were shipped out when the beets were harvested. The contract price for sugar beets this year was \$6.50 per ton. It is expected prices next year will range in the neighborhood of \$7.75. Experts say the average cost of production is \$23 an acre.



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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## An American's Housekeeping in Japan

Living in Japan is both interesting and delightful for a "foreigner," according to an American woman, just starting back to her home in Kobe after a visit to the United States. Kobe, as most people know, is a large city and important commercially. There, unlike the custom in Yokohama and Tokyo, there is no specific foreign colony; the 1200 or so foreigners—while men, as they call themselves—live scattered in amongst the Japanese inhabitants.

The houses are lightly built and have neither attics nor cellars," so this American woman told a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor*. "Our home has six rooms. It is a two-story house—with verandas upstairs and down. The bathroom is outside, in a separate building, connected with the main house by an enclosed passage. The kitchen, too, is outside and so are the servants' quarters. Then we have another outside building, two stories high like the house, which is known as the "godown." In that I store away our winter clothes in summer and our summer clothes in winter, also all supplies which I import from America, cases of canned goods, apples and such things. These I keep locked, giving out supplies to the cook as they are needed.

"As for furniture, we have ordinary appearance; I mean the kind that we would have in America or England, or in any western country. This, of course, we import or have made to order. There are many carpenters in Japan who are clever at copying furniture. The foreign people are fond of Japanese curios, too, when we can get the genuine old ones, really beautiful things. And the accessories, curtains, draperies, and such things we love to buy there, for the Japanese people make such beautiful things. Lenses, however, are much too expensive to buy in that country; I always send to America for all such necessities. Just before I came away I priced some sheeting and found that it cost \$3, gold, a yard.

"There are a few foreign stores in Kobe, where we can buy many things that we want, but of course, the prices are high on account of the duty and other expenses. They never have ready-made gowns, however. I always send to the United States—just as other foreign women send to England or France or whatever country they come from—for suits and shoes and some other things. Afternoon and evening dresses, one can have made there reasonably; there are good Japanese and Chinese dressmakers and tailors, but one must design her gowns herself and I find it better to buy all of my own materials.

"We can get beautiful heavy silks, and the Japanese are now making them wider for foreign use. For themselves they make their fabrics about 15 inches wide, which is just right for their usage, but for others they are now making them 27 and 28 inches wide. In Kobe, the Japanese women stick closely to their own native dress, the kimono, and the men, although many of them have adopted European dress for business wear, like to get rid of it as soon as they return home at night and slip on their kimonos again. In Tokyo, I believe, the women who are connected with the embassies or go about in society wear European dress quite generally.

"One interesting thing about the Japanese homes is that, in some of them, there is to be found a 'foreign room,' that is, a room furnished in European or American style. Women, who have been educated in America are pretty certain to have such apartments in which to receive their foreign guests, and many there have a raised seat or bench of some sort for the benefit of callers; it makes their entertainment easier.

"There are three of us in our family and we have three servants, a small summer. Many people have butlers, but I do not care to have one. The cook—a woman—does the marketing; ladies do not go to market in Japan. She also attends to all the work of her department. I usually plan the meals,

however; I find there is less monotony when I do not leave that to her. Then we have a housemaid or 'amah,' and an under-amah, who do the rest of the housework, except for the heavy cleaning which is done by a man who comes in each week. The amah and the under-amah do all the washing which is done at home, the underclothing and such things. The rest is sent out to the laundry, where it is done cheaply. They also do the mending. If my little daughter were younger, we would have a baby-amah for her. These servants are always on call; they seldom have such a thing as a day off.

"We have a hot drink brought in to us when we awake, at about half-past six in the morning, and we have a regular American breakfast of cereal, which we import, eggs, toast, and such things. Tiffin, or lunch, is at noon or soon after; then there are more refreshments brought, wherever one is, not arranged on a table, at the social hour in the afternoon; and a dinner of five or six courses at 8 o'clock in the evening. There are some good foreign grocers, who keep most of the things that we want. But, as they get out of them sometimes and are obliged to charge high prices, we often find it better to import things that we want ourselves. Butter, for example, is brought from Australia, but we can get good milk and cream in Kobe.

"Social life? Oh, yes, we have plenty of that. The foreign women have a Saturday morning club, with study classes on the same lines as the women's clubs in America. Just now, of course, most of our dinner-parties and other entertainments have been given up and we are busy with war work.

"Kobe is growing so fast and there are so many new buildings coming up that the old-fashioned Japanese gardens are disappearing. Many of the people, too, want to have European or American gardens. We have a beautiful garden with our house, however, with trees, fig trees, orange trees, Japanese cherries and others, cypresses, many more lovely flowers, and a pool. Life over there is quiet; the people are courteous and the children well-behaved and respectful. We have all kinds of conveniences, too, motor cars, electric lights, telephone; and, although there are no sidewalks except on the business streets, and the streets are not macadamized like the city streets in America, Japan is growing fast and improving all the time."

## Cheap Layer Cake

Cream  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of butter and 1 cup of sugar. Add 2 eggs well beaten, 2 cups of flour with 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar sifted with it, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2-3 cups of sweet milk. Bake in long, shallow pan. When done, spread with jelly and roll carefully. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, before serving.

Although many persons go about the world with a longing for the luxuries, the nonessentials, yet somebody must raise wheat and corn, potatoes, rice and beans. However, if you are looking for big returns on small acreage, try grapefruit or winter tomatoes, not rice, if you are far enough south; or, instead of corn or potatoes, try strawberries, lettuce, raspberries, grapes, asparagus or French artichokes.

That brings me to the story of how I planted my small back yard, writes a southerner. There are millions of people in the United States today who are, for the first time in their lives, vitally interested in their back yards. They have patriotism and space enough for something—but what?

My back yard was like any other back yard—only more so! It was small (only 25 feet wide at the back, though widening to 40 feet by the time it reached the house, some 60 feet distant) and, worst of all, it was

## A Dress for Evenings at Home



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A little dress, like that in the sketch, would be useful in many ways, especially, perhaps, to slip into for the evenings at home. The cross-over blouse is made of Madonna blue nixon, printed with a design of purple roses. It winds round the figure, crossing at the back, and finishes in front, with sash ends loosely knotted and edged with chenille fringe. The neck line is softened with a little tucker of old lace. The accordion-pleated skirt is of blue nixon of the same shade, but without a pattern.

## That Back Yard

considerably shaded by a big oak on a neighbor's lot!

I reasoned it this way: we were a family of four. All the corn, beans, squash, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes or turnips that could be raised on the sunny side of the yard, could be bought in the market for less than ten dollars a year; all such being prime necessities, are, therefore, the cheapest of vegetables. Few vegetables would thrive in the shade of the oak, so that for a garden the space was very limited.

On the other hand, we wished to purchase few luxuries, since in a southern town, lettuce, winter tomatoes, asparagus, French artichokes, raspberries, are high in price, when they can be had at all.

So we planted the luxuries—the things we preferred not to buy—lettuce, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, figs, plums, French artichokes and tomatoes.

It is true that, with the exception of lettuce and tomatoes, we had to wait a year for results; but then, this way may last a year, and if it does not, the back yard will, in fact, it will go on improving, bringing in returns out of all proportion to both space and expenditure.

But minute details are what the amateur wants, and here they are: First let me say that the back yard was enclosed by a six-foot wire fence, for from the start I planned to utilize that space to increase my crops, like a North Carolina mountaineer who sets his land on edge and plows both sides of it.

About 100 feet of this fence was given over to the Himalayan blackberry, because it is an evergreen, does not die back after fruiting, and bears huge bunches of delicious fruit, later in the season than the native blackberry.

My vines fruited the second summer in such quantities that, after serving them twice a day—for breakfast and supper—15 quarts of jam were put upon the pantry shelves, to say nothing of 25 glasses of jelly.

I might state that moderate pruning of too vigorous growths seemed to increase the fruiting of this wonderful berry.

The 25-foot space across the rear was planted with 12 raspberry plants. There was no excess crop to be preserved, but those dozen plants gave us berries for some 20 meals—not a bad showing, when raspberries sell locally for 30 cents to 25 cents a basket.

The garden consisted of an oval bed in the center, a grape arbor where we had our breakfasts and suppers, a five-sided hotbed and, oh, how I hated to waste it! a space of terrible size for coal and wood wagons to turn, so that they could drive in and out.

All beds were edged with strawberry plants, those in half shade do-

ing even better than those in full sun and extending the season somewhat. I know of no vegetable that would have tolerated the shade where the strawberries bore well. Rhubarb would have grown in the half shade, only rhubarb, after testing it out, refused to endure the heat of southern summers. We had abundant strawberries for four all during the strawberry season, though there was no surplus for jam.

I must admit that the asparagus bed was a poor investment for the space it occupied. It was highly ornamental through the summer, with its feathery, blue-green plumes, sprinkled with scarlet berries; but it only gave us a dozen cuttings in season, and was not ready for work until the third year. Afterwards, we discarded it for a more profitable crop.

Four fig bushes and one Japanese plum were planted in a row, by the fence, where it was impractical to garden. They bore a few fruits the second year, a good crop of plums and a fair crop of figs the third year, and from then on will increase to the point of abundantly supplying the table and pantry shelves.

Two dozen French artichokes were planted, as an edging to a rose bed.

The five-sided hotbeds supplied lettuce through the winter (about twice a week) and, when the sash was stored in the cellar during the summer, ten tomato plants added considerably to our diet.

I have left the grape arbor for the last, as it was the last to reach perfection. The vines bore a few grapes the second year, but not until the third year did they show what could be expected of them from that time on. And that, too, with more shade than grapes like.

The arbor was 10 by 14 feet, four old telegraph poles on each side, with one grape vine to each pole. The varieties were those which have proved perfect in our climate—Niagara, Delaware, Concord, and Brighton. All perfect bunches were bagged for protection, and all the other bunches were cut for jellies, as soon as they began to ripen. Grapes are better for jellies, before they are fully ripe.

Perhaps you have already noticed that each item mentioned is of decided ornamental value (excepting the hotbed of lettuce and tomatoes). The strawberry border is a particularly happy way to grow them, as the runners are easily kept cut off, the berries easily gathered. The plants are quite lovely when they bloom in spring, and beautiful for most of the winter, with rich, sometimes brilliantly colored foliage.

I have given these details of my back yard because, with change of varieties to suit the various sections of the country, the back yard can be made a saving proposition far in excess of the vegetables which ordinarily would be planted.

## Recipes From a French Cook Book

Visitors to Paris, and other parts of France, often hear the phrase "bonne cuisine bourgeoise"; but they do not always have a chance to judge of its merits, because of the fact that the hotel and restaurant cooking, good as it is, is quite a different thing from the simple and wholesome home cooking of the country. For the benefit of those who would like to try this "bonne cuisine bourgeoise," Mme. Berthe Julienne Low has written an interesting and excellent cook book, which she calls simply "French Home Cooking." This is published in New York and is really, as she says, designed for Americans, for whom French recipes must be specially adapted, because the products of France differ little from those of America. Here are some of her recipes: first of all an omelet, for a French omelet is a delicious dish.

"Nothing is more simple to make than an omelet, and few things are more delicious when well made. . . . An omelet must be cooked quickly and in a large pan. Do not mix flour or milk in it under any circumstances. It may be economical, but it makes it heavy, and thus made has none of the qualities of the omelet in the land of its invention. Use eggs only.

"Beat the eggs well, yellow and white together. Put 2 tablespoons of butter in a frying pan for 6 eggs. When it is quite hot, put in the beaten eggs with salt and pepper. With a fork, bring to the center the cooked part of the eggs from the edge and, as soon as it is all thickened, take hold of the pan and turn the omelet over on the dish and serve. Turn over the edges while the center is still soft, thus keeping it juicy and tender. Beat the eggs well, but not too much, as they would become thin and watery after a while.

"Omelet aux Fines Herbes—Beat with the eggs some chopped parsley and chives, and proceed as above.

"Omelet With All Sorts of Vegetables—Peas, asparagus tips, finely cut up potatoes or mushrooms, all previously cooked, can be added to an omelet. As soon as the eggs are in the frying pan, add about half a pint of cut-up vegetables to 6 eggs. Arrange them carefully in the center lengthwise, and finish the omelet as above.

"Eggs à l'Espagnole—Chop very fine two small cloves of garlic and half a green pepper. Cut up, dice shape, 2 small tomatoes or a very large one. Put in a saucepan a piece of butter the size of an egg; when melted, put in the tomatoes, garlic and pepper. Cook slowly until the tomatoes are done. Then add the 6 eggs and salt. Stir and keep stirring until the eggs are thick. Serve quickly. This is easy to cook in a chafing dish.

"Stuffed Eggs—Boil hard 6 eggs. Cut them in two, lengthwise. Take out the yolks and mash them with a little bread, previously soaked in milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, chopped parsley and chives, salt and pepper. Fill the whites with this dressing, giving them as much as possible the appearance of eggs whole. Roll in flour and brown them lightly in butter. Serve them alone or with any sauce you choose.

"Omelet Soufflé—Beat 6 yolks of eggs with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of sugar and 2 tablespoons of vanilla. Beat the whites to a froth and mix with the yolks. Butter a very deep fireproof dish. Pour in it the mixture, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and put in the oven for 6 or 8 minutes; it is better that the guests at the table should wait a few minutes for the omelet than that the omelet should be spoiled.

"Crispau de Riz (Rice Cakes)—Take 5 tablespoons of rice and cook it in 5 tumblers of milk, with 5 teaspoons of granulated sugar. It needs to boil about 50 or 60 minutes. Remove from the fire and let cool for a few moments. Then, while warm, mix in the beaten yolks of 5 eggs and the 5 whites beaten to a froth. Pour the mixture into a caramelized mold. Set the mold into a pot of boiling water and let it cook slowly for 40 minutes. When cold, turn out in a dish and serve with a vanilla sauce.

"How to Caramelize a Mold—Put in a mold 5 tablespoons of granulated sugar, with enough water to moisten it. Set the mold on the stove; the sugar will melt and brown. Meanwhile, with a fork or spoon, keep con-

stantly stirring. When it becomes a golden brown, keep on the fire and turn the mold over on all its sides, allowing the sugar to spread and even helping it with the fork or spoon. When the mold is well covered with the caramel, then pour in the mixture.

"Vanilla Sauce—Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk, stir in 3 beaten eggs, and pass through a strainer in a double boiler. Add 3 tablespoons of sugar. Put on the fire, and, when the water in the lower pan begins to boil, stir and keep stirring, until the mixture has reached the consistency of a thick cream. Remove from the fire, add a tablespoon of vanilla, and serve warm or cold.

"Eggs With Macaroons—Take the yolks of 6 eggs and the whites of 3. Crush 2 macaroons very fine, and mix them with the eggs. Add 1 tablespoon of orange-flower water, 2 tablespoons of sugar, and 1 ounce of melted butter. Beat as for an omelet. Butter a dish and pour the mixture in. Put it in a pot of boiling water and let it cook until it thickens. When done, sprinkle with powdered sugar, pass over it the salamander, and serve.

"A salamander is a round iron plate, to which is attached a long handle. It is used to brown the surfaces of dishes that cannot be placed in the oven.

Heat it red hot and then pass it over the top of the dish, being careful not to hold it too close or the surface to be browned will scorch. A very good substitute for a salamander can be made from an ordinary iron fire shovel.

"Charlotte of Apples—Peel and cut up 13 good-sized apples. Put them in a saucepan to cook with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a pinch of powdered cinnamon; let cook slowly. When done, press through the colander. Cut up some thin slices of bread, fry them in butter, sprinkle them with powdered sugar, and line with them the bottom and sides of a deep, fireproof dish. Put in first a layer of apples, then one of preserved apricots, alternating until the dish is full. Cover with thin slices of bread and put in the oven to brown. Turn out in a dish, and serve hot; or it can be served in the baking dish."

## Potato Puffs

Boiled potatoes, mashed. Mix with them a little flour, pepper, salt, 1 beaten egg and a little chopped onion. Form into balls and bake 15 minutes.

## Culverkeys

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Climbing up, one day in early summer, a deep, secluded lane in Somersetshire, that led out to the limestone downs, the writer met a little maid carrying an armful of bluebells. "Where did you get those lovely bluebells?" said he. After a moment's hesitation, the child replied: "Please, sir, these be't bluebells; these be culverkeys from the Dog Woods up over." So "up over" he went, and soon he came to an old broken gate, leading into a beech wood all glowing with the green twilight proper to this time of year. And then he paused to enjoy the glorious sight, for, looking up the steep slopes, there appeared under the trees line upon line of deep and brilliant blue. Call them culverkeys, or bluebells, or wild hyacinths, or even Scilla nutans, this was surely their home. Here they lived by the thousand, or rather by the thousands of millions. Their color was like pool reflecting the cloudless sky; their fresh scent filled the air. Certainly there never was such a flower. Even singly, their stately grace and delicateness was beyond description.

They are well-loved flowers, and the children have many pet names for them that vary from place to place. That little maiden, like most Somerset children, calls them culverkeys; that is, doves' keys, and doubtless many a charming tale is told, as they sit round in some nook in the fresh spring woods, of how the doves unlock their fragrant haunts when no one is by to see.

The bluebell is queen of the woods in May, but it is only one member of the great lily family to which many would give the crown of the world of flowers. Almost any flower that has six colored petals, no green sepals, six stamens and a three-celled seed box between them in the middle, especially if it springs from a bunch of grass-like leaves, can claim this great alliance. Many of them have bulbs hidden away below the ground. The soil of this limestone slope is filled with them a little way down in the rich brown woodland loam, and, when the leaves have finished their work and withered away, the bulbs are fat and filled with food for the effort of next year's show.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Professor Charles Harding Firth, M. A., LL. D.**, has been regius professor of modern history at Oxford since 1904, and ever since 1883 has taught history and been engaged in other literary work at that university. He was educated at Clifton College and at Balliol College, Oxford, and is a fellow of All Souls' and of Oriel colleges, Oxford, as well as of the British Academy. Amongst the honors that he holds are hon. doctor of letters of Cambridge, Sheffield, and Manchester, and Hon. D. C. L. of Durham. He is a member of the Historical MSS. Commission, and a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. His numerous historical writings include several dealing particularly with the period of the Civil War and Cromwell's Protectorate. He has contributed largely to the Dictionary of National Biography, and, since the recent gift to the university by the family of Mr. George Smith of the dictionary, with all the existing stock and copyrights, his help has been specially invited by the university in the continuance of this great publication.

**Frederick H. Gillett**, member of the United States Congress from the second Massachusetts district since 1893, is to be the leader of the Republican minority during the coming session of Congress, succeeding Mr. Mann of Illinois. Mr. Gillett is the senior national lawmaker of New England at this time, with the exception of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. Along with Henry Cabot Lodge, he has aided in protecting New England's trade interests during a long period, and, by service on the more important committees, has come to have an intimate knowledge of the technique of government which will serve him and his party in good stead. He represents one of the best and most varied regions of Massachusetts, one rich in agricultural lands, cities teeming with diversified industry, and towns made famous by honored schools of learning. Mr. Gillett is a lawyer by profession, Amherst College giving him his liberal, and Harvard his professional, education. He had an eminent lawyer for a father and naturally his thought turned toward law and politics, in which latter field he first experimented by sitting for a session in the Massachusetts Legislature as Assemblyman. Mr. Gillett has been a consistent friend of a civil service based on merit, of a broad type of national policy and of use of federal power for social ends.

**Othon Goepf Guericke**, who, after a period of fighting with the army of France, and later, of service in the press bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs, is about to return to the faculty of Cornell University, where he fills the chair of French language and literature, is an American of French parentage. He had his elementary education in the United States, but went to the University of Paris for his higher training, and from that institution has had academic honors based on his achievements since 1904, when he first joined the Cornell faculty. He never has been content to be a mere pedagogue, but has used his knowledge of the two countries to help to educate their peoples, using the periodical press as his agency for mediating French thought to the United States and American thought to France. His experience in this work prior to the war, naturally made him very useful in Paris, when the French Government awoke to the need of combatting the German propaganda in the United States. It is an interesting detail of Professor Guericke's record as an author that he is the translator into French of Booker T. Washington's memorable book, "Up From Slavery."

**Pierre Ayme Martin** of Lyons, France, who is to study at the Harvard Law School this year, as the first holder of the Chapman Memorial Fellowship, has made a brilliant record in the University of Lyons, and an equally creditable record in the French Army since August, 1914. As a private in the fifty-second infantry, he fought in one of the first battles of the war, was wounded, and for his valor on the field, was given the military medal and the war cross with one palm. The fellowship he holds has been created by the parents of a Harvard alumnus, Victor Emanuel Chapman, who at the opening of the war was in Paris studying art. He enlisted in the foreign legion where he fought with credit, and later he was transferred to the French aviation service, where he made his mark for service.

**Prof. George Gratzer Wilson** of Harvard University, a leading authority on international law, who, subject to his teaching at Harvard, is the adviser of the United States Navy officials stationed at the Charleston yard, when they become involved in any complexity that arises from their varied present-day duties, caused by the war. Professor Wilson's first war duty was back in the autumn of 1914, when he chanced to be in Holland and at once enlisted for service with the United States Minister, Dr. Van Dyke, aiding

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the latter and the staff during the trying days when Holland was the crossroads for the stream of American and English refugees seeking exit from Belgium and interior Europe and for the Germans and Austrians trying to get home from countries with whom their nations were at war. Professor Wilson has long been a special adviser of the navy and army on problems of international law; and his present duty is a relatively simple detail of patriotic service along lines that he has worked for years. He came to Harvard University from Brown University in 1910. Because of his competency and specialized knowledge he was sent as a delegate of the United States to the famous London Conference of 1903, in which the attempt was made to work out a new code of law for the maritime nations. Professor Wilson always has been ready to take part in conferences called to discuss ways and means of substituting arbitration and judicial processes for war, and he thus has figured prominently as a speaker and debater; but he has never been a "pacifist" in the more radical and extreme sense of the word; and he has always realized the evolutionary rather than the revolutionary method by which war would finally be ostracized as a human factor in world progress. Consequently, during this war he has from the first been a champion of the "war against war" and of the cause of the Allies.

## ANCIENT FEUDAL SERVICE IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The survival of an ancient ceremony, which can be traced at least as far back as 1211, was witnessed recently at the Royal Courts of Justice in London, when the King's Remembrancer, Sir John Macdonell (Quain Professor at Oxford), received representatives of the city for the presentation of Shrieval warrants and the rendering of quit rent services. Sir John Macdonell explained that the ceremony was probably one of the oldest of its kind still performed in Europe. It was one of the few forms and services with regard to land that had not been abolished at the Restoration. Up till 1859 the service had been rendered before the Barons of the Exchequer, and it was only after that date that it had become the concern of the King's Remembrancer. The precise location of the properties in question was not known.

The ceremony opened with the reading of a warrant by the secondary of the city, Mr. William Hayes, "for the appearance of the late sheriffs to account," and another appointing him attorney to act on their behalf. After each had been read the King's Remembrancer said, "Let the warrants be filed and recorded." The following proclamation was then made by Mr. Johnston, of the King's Remembrancer's Department: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called The Moors, in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service." The required service having been performed by the city solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford, by cutting one faggot with a hatchet, and another with a billhook, Sir John Macdonell said, "Good service." The same proclamation was then made to the "tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called The Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex." After which the city solicitor counted six horse shoes and 61 nails and tendered them to the King's Remembrancer, asking "Has His Majesty any commands?" The reply was then given: "Let them remain at His Majesty's disposal."

## DROP LETTER RULE STRICTLY CONSTRUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Attempts of some San Francisco firms having large correspondence with Oakland and Berkeley, clients to evade payment of the increased postage rates, by sending their letters in bulk to those cities for mailing at the drop-letter rate of 2 cents, instead of mailing them here at 3 cents, will be blocked by the following order issued by Postmaster Fay, under instructions from Washington, D. C.: "Persons or concerns presenting letters in bulk for mailing for local delivery at a post office at another city, on which postage is prepaid, at a less rate than 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, will be charged with the deficient postage at the 3-cent rate. Such deficiency to be collected."

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## IN THE LIBRARIES

Instructions lately sent out by Acting Director Alejandro Albert of the Bureau of Education at Manila, P. I., to the superintendents and teachers of the islands, lay stress upon the necessity that teachers keep abreast of the developments in educational theory and practice which are taking place because of changing conditions in the world at large. To this end he strongly recommends special libraries in the schools, containing professional books dealing with the various problems in the field of education, and also of current magazines which afford like assistance. He points out that, in any profession, there is always something to be learned; that school administration as well as teaching is coming to be recognized as a profession and that men and women engaged in teaching must use every means of keeping up with their vocation.

The Hawaiian Library at Honolulu has been specializing in juvenile literature, and making an exhibit of books which would be suitable for Christmas gifts to children of all ages, for the benefit of mothers and guardians desiring aid in selection. The books are such as are worthy to form the beginnings of a personal library, including popular classics, books about the war, as well as those of general literature and fiction. The little ones have an exhibit all for themselves on a separate table. The cooperation of booksellers has been obtained, and they will be able to supply customers with the books shown. This library keeps all new vocational books on exhibition for a time before they are put into general circulation.

Rare books on agriculture were exhibited by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, as illustrations to his lecture last week before the library class of the College of Business and Administration of Boston University. Among them were "The Book of Husbandry," London, 1562; Rusden's "A Further Discovery of Bees," London, 1679; and the first volume of the first North American agricultural periodical, the American Farmer, Baltimore, 1819.

Mr. Green divided agricultural literature into two main parts, the inspirational books, and the agricultural works, beginning with Virgil and ending with the present day text book, or book of observation of nature. Under the business or technical classification other than texts, reference material and so forth, the speaker dwelt especially on government publications and other educational matter issued by business firms. The publications of the United States Department of Agriculture since the reorganization of its publication work a few years ago have been much more regular and easy to trace. Publications of the International Harvester Company, German Kall Works, Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Chilean Nitrate Works and others are especially valuable in later development of different phases of agriculture which have not yet found their way into books. The class is to visit financial libraries during the Thanksgiving vacation and a lecture on financial reference work is to be given by the librarian in charge of each library.

It has become a matter of expectation that what emanates from the Free Public Library of Newark will be original, or artistic in form, or of literary quality, and the pamphlet describing the new Roseville branch is all three. It is beautifully printed on papers of green and cream, which tone

perfectly with the frontispiece, a reproduction of the library sign, the design of which is a gift from the International Art Service of New York. From a story of Roseville and its library we quote:

"A seer is one who sees." But what a seer sees depends. . . . For instance: John Brown, the real estate man, when he looks across the palings at the new Roseville branch, sees a valuable business lot with an old frame house on it, and says, "I see a chance for a good investment."

Johnnie Brown, aged 10, says to his chum, as he looks through the palings at the same house, "I see they've spoiled a perfectly good place with their old library. It was a grand empty house, with funny little stairs up an' all, and the queerest little stairs down an' ev'rything. I wish they hadn't fixed it. It was a heap better unfix'd."

The nice young librarian from the West who is visiting eastern libraries says, "I see you have no ambition in Newark for costly presents in the library line. Our branch libraries were given by Carnegie, and were all built on new and approved plans. You mean to wait and do it yourselves I see."

"I see," says the Lady-who-was-cut-out-for-a-landscape-gardener-only-she-was-born-a-girl-and-married-a-prosperous-person, "in a few years this quaint old-fashioned garden will be as cool and quiet as a cloister, secluded from bustle and dust by a green rampart of Lombardy poplars. How suitable that seems."

"See, Jack," says the bride from the apartment around the corner, "I shall walk over to Orange Street with my every morning, and do my shopping and get my books and magazines changed. . . . And at night, when we have eaten dinner and I have washed the dishes, you will read to me while I sew by the gas log, and next day I will get another book. I shall not mind for a while, having no neighbors to call on. I will go to that homey house, and call on Jane Welsh Carlyle and the Pastor's wife and poor old Cleopatra. Doesn't it look cozy?"

"I see," says the mother-in-law who lives over the grocery, "the homelike library on the business street will be like the town pump of olden days in the village where I was born. We will go to it for refreshment, and exchange a bit of gossip on the front stoop."

These are all seers. They see what is there, and what will be there, as it agrees with what is in their own minds.

A history of old times in Roseville is followed by a list of books on Newark, and a brief account of other branches of the library into whose company the Roseville Branch is thus pleasantly introduced.

## TAX QUESTIONS FOR MOTOR BOAT OWNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Blank forms covering the war tax on motor and pleasure boats have been received by Collector Edwards of the Internal Revenue Department. If the owner of the boat is able to answer any of the following questions in the affirmative the boat is not taxable.

Is the boat used exclusively for trade? Is the boat used exclusively for national defense? Is the boat built according to the plans of the Navy Department? If, however, the boat is taxable, these questions have to be answered: What is the net tonnage of the boat? Has the boat a fixed engine? What is the length of the boat over all?

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Airplanes After the War

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—No one knows how far along the commercial development of the airplane would have gone by now if the genius of inventors and builders had not, power, been concentrated for several years almost exclusively on military flying. Some notion of what might have been done on this line may be had, however, from the instances of uses to which the airplane has been incidentally put as a carrier, through necessities created by war conditions. For example, the Italians send supplies to Sardinia, and the French to Corsica, by air to escape the U-boat peril. Flights of machines carrying not only 10 to 20 occupants, but their luggage, from London to Rome, afford an idea of what the possibilities are for passenger traffic by air when men are turned away from destructive to constructive efforts in aviation. The United States Government has already begun to look ahead upon this problem through the eyes of a special committee on aerial transport, which will supersede the committee on aerial mail service, and have broader powers in the present and future application of aircraft to civil purposes. Recently it was made known that aerial mail routes to islands off the American coast would be established. But foresight for the employment when peace dawns of the great fleet of airplanes and the large body of aviators who are training for war work must be more comprehensive. Experts in aeronautics have now been appointed to the newly created committee, which will concern itself wholly with plans for turning to commercial account the equipment and knowledge gained by military flying. If it does its work well, we shall see at the end of the war some rapid strides made in the development of the airplane as a common carrier, which has been arrested by the absorbing demands of the present struggle upon inventors, constructors and aviators.

## Corn

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—If our grandfathers could hear the story of the present wheat crisis, they would wonder how we find anything critical about it. "You say you've got corn enough," they might address us. "Well, why don't you use it? Good corn bread is plenty good enough for anybody." Rather summary, perhaps, but isn't it the truth? Our ancestors settled the wilderness, cut down forests, made roads over mountains, forded and then bridged rivers, on a diet whose foundation was corn. Corn bread, corn pone, hominy, hoe cake, Johnny cake, mush—these were familiar, workaday words and facts two generations ago. Why not now? Use corn. Don't groan about "wheatless days." Make them corn days, and enjoy them. Turn to America's national grain.

A Product of Patriotism  
TOLEDO BLADE.—In testing the new war trucks, the federal inspect-

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ors have the machines run continuously for 15 hours a day, driven through heavy clay roads and forced with a full load to cross a ditch seven feet wide and four feet deep. If they stand such strains, it seems scarcely likely that anything can put these trucks out of service except a well-aimed Prussian shell. The "tanks," with caterpillar feet, armor plate and the size of small barns, could not be counted upon to do much better. It combines several patents and trade secrets. Into its construction has gone the country's highest skill, its most practical patriotism. It is worth considering with reverence, ugly, ponderous, hopelessly utilitarian of lines as it may be. For it typifies the enormous capacity of Americans for unselfishness.

## VON BERNSTORFF'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Berliner Tageblatt recently commented on Count von Bernstorff's unpopularity with the Pan-Germans and Conservatives, it wrote: He is under suspicion of being a "Liberal," and certainly never has concealed his leaning toward Liberal ideas. In the eyes of the Pan-Germans and kindred elements, moreover, he was guilty of a grave crime: he appraised the situation in America correctly, and predicted that the introduction of the unrestricted U-boat campaign would result in an American declaration of war. An attempt is now being made to discredit him by pointing to the fact that he fell in with the proposals made by Bolo Pasha. The Deutsche Tageszeitung, which, presumably, regards itself as endowed "with psychological comprehension," ridicules "the psychologic art of which Count von Bernstorff gave proof." So far as can be gathered from the secret correspondence published by Mr. Lansing, there is little occasion for mockery of this kind. But, to be sure, the Deutsche Tageszeitung is the last to be troubled concerning the moral aspect of the matter.

## W. J. BRYAN HELPS EVERY WAR FUND

Former Secretary of State Says He Contributes to Roman Catholics and to Protestants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The western bureau of The Christian Science Monitor wired its correspondent in Lincoln, Neb., recently to ask William Jennings Bryan why he, as a Mason, signed the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund appeal advertised throughout the country. The following reply was received:

"W. J. Bryan says as a Protestant and a Mason, as well as a citizen, he contributes to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Y. W. C. A. war funds, and expects to contribute to Hebrew war fund."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—William J. Bryan, when asked in this city why he, a member of the Masonic fraternity, endorsed the Knights of Columbus war camp fund campaign, dictated this statement:

"Mr. Bryan reiterated what he said to the newspaper man at Lincoln. He is perfectly willing that any of those organizations shall make known the fact that he contributed to them. He believes that the soldier needs spiritual nourishment no less than food for his body. The Roman Catholics are putting their lives at the service of their country just the same as the Protestants are, and there is as much reason why the Roman Catholics should raise money for the moral welfare of the Roman Catholics as that Protestants should for the Protestant boys.

"The Knights of Columbus organization is a great religious society, and it is to its credit that it has undertaken this work."

Mr. Bryan appeared surprised that Masons should criticize his contributions to the Knights of Columbus or that organization's use of his name therewith.

## Family Washing

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## WET-WASH

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<b>METHOD NUMBER 2</b> <b>BROOKS SPECIAL</b> Washed and dried, ready to dampen and iron, 4c per lb., minimum bundle 25 lbs.	<b>METHOD NUMBER 4</b> <b>ROUGH DRY IRON</b> Same as Number 3 with starched pieces ironed in addition at 55c per hour.
<b>METHOD NUMBER 5</b> <b>FLAT PIECES ONLY</b> Washed and ironed ready for the linen closet, reasonably priced by the piece.	

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## EDUCATIONAL

GIRLS' SECONDARY  
ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Miss Tanner in Paper Read Before Association of Headmistresses Discusses Recent Regulations as to Classification

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a paper at the conference of the Association of Headmistresses, Miss Tanner (the High School, Nuneaton) discussed with impartiality the effect of the recent regulations of the Board of Education with regard to the classification of girls' secondary schools in England.

She said that the subject bristled with difficulties, but that the scheme of the board should be recognized as one for bringing about greater differentiation among secondary schools by which a richer variety of type might be available within a given area, and a better opportunity to develop special gifts might present itself to the pupil with marked intellectual bias.

The regulations had special reference to the organization of education in the upper part of the school, but they would also naturally tend to affect, for good or ill, the work in its main body. Schools would be more or less divided into two classes—those that kept, or were likely to keep, a fair number of their pupils for post-matriculation work, and those which the pupils generally left about the age of 16 or 17. In the case of schools which through local conditions, had no chance of themselves organizing post-matriculation courses, the scheme would have most undesirable consequences, as it would drain them of their more gifted pupils and prevent them from attracting able and highly qualified teachers to their staffs.

Addressing herself more particularly to her audience, Miss Tanner went on:

"The more important question for us is that of the differentiation of schools. This is a plan by which different schools are to have organized advanced two-year courses in one or more of three groups of subjects—classics, mathematics and natural science, modern studies. In only the largest schools will it be possible to organize all three, or even two, of the courses simultaneously, and many schools which keep some of their pupils to the age of 18 and over and do post-matriculation work will not be able to arrange one at all, because the term 'course' presupposes a sufficient number of pupils to form a class. The minimum number is not specified; it will probably vary under different conditions. We are assured by the board that some change is necessary. At present, so we are informed, the provision for advanced work in schools is to be clearly distinguished both from the specialization proper to a university and from the present method of preparing for university scholarships—is hopelessly inadequate throughout the country, and in some districts there is no suitable provision at all for a course in any one of the three groups. Mr. Fisher has stated that in no fewer than 15 counties no provision whatever is made for a boy or girl to obtain at a cheap rate an education which might lead up to an honors course at a university; also that there is not a sufficient supply of able teachers qualified and competent to give expert teaching in the different groups—and the number, unhappily, will probably be still smaller for some time after the war. It is therefore proposed that schools should be differentiated, some having advanced courses in one group and some in others, and that no area should be left without provision for organized advanced study in each of the groups. This brings us to the question of transfer. A pupil who shows great promise in a subject in which his own school does not provide advanced teaching may be transferred, as day scholar or boarder, to another school specializing in his group—traveling expenses and maintenance allowance, if necessary, being provided by the local education authority.

"Such being the board's scheme, what are its advantages? The change contemplated will be pure gain in large schools where two or more advanced courses can be taken, as transference will not be involved, and the treatment of each subject can be arranged on better lines than at present. This means a prospect of real progress. In spite of the board's desire that in every area there shall be a school representing each of the three groups, it is probable that in the case of girls few of the new county and municipal schools will become classical schools, and this reduces the transference problem at once; also the proportion of girls who need a school with a natural scientific bias is probably smaller than that of boys. After all, a 'bias' means special excellence in a group of subjects, and does not and must not involve a lowering of the present standard in other subjects. Many schools of two to three hundred girls may find that in developing on the lines of modern studies (language and history) the gain is notable and the loss slight. More economical use of available expert teachers will be obtained by enabling them to teach classes of advanced students, instead of giving intensive coaching to individual pupils working for university scholarships. Then as the grant is to be used chiefly to increase the remuneration of the staff responsible for the work in all schools which organize advanced courses, there will be one or two posts far more highly paid than at present, so that competent and

well-qualified teachers who do not desire, or are not able, to be heads will have opportunities of obtaining these exceptional posts. This will tend to make the profession more attractive. Most important of all, it is desired that the plan shall insure to every boy and girl of marked ability the opportunity of developing his particular gifts to the highest extent possible in a school, so that no talent, whether classical, mathematical, natural-scientific, linguistic, historical, or literary, shall be lost to the nation, because of want of opportunity for its proper cultivation. At this time, when the standard of scholarship is in danger of being lowered owing to the lamentable loss of so many of the most brilliant scholars of the younger generation, and of those who would have become the scholars of the next generation, it is essential that no intellectual gifts should be lost through lack of training.

"But, on the other hand, the plan is full of difficulties, and I think, of dangers, especially for girls. There is little doubt that in the subjects in which advanced courses are organized the standard will be raised throughout the school, but the position of other subjects will need careful watching. It is true that a large number of schools already tend to have a certain bias, but it is well that all schools doing advanced work should have a recognized bias? Will not the best teachers try to get into schools with a bias toward their own subjects? Will the average pupil still have the same chance of doing good work in, let us say, natural science or mathematics, in a school where the bias is toward modern studies? Will not girls make every effort to shine in the subjects which will lead to a career, and neglect the others? Will there not, also, in spite of our wish to think nationally rather than parochially, be an almost unconscious tendency on the part of headmistresses and staff to influence promising girls, who show at first no very marked bent, in favor of the subjects toward which the school is biased? Again, as to the age of transference, in some cases this will be at 14 to 15 years of age, when the dangers will be less, but other pupils may not show a decided bent until they are between 15 and 16 years old, when it will often be a very great disadvantage to move them from one school to another. Transference in itself is, as a rule, a bad thing. Misadventures may be mitigated by its being carried out early, but an ideal school life, at any rate from the time of leaving a preparatory school, is one integral period of growth, and a girl cannot be transplanted, even into a more favorable soil, without some check or loss. The last two years of a girl's school life give many opportunities for help in government and self-discipline, but we know from experience that a girl who enters late into a school, only under exceptional circumstances takes a responsible position. The whole atmosphere of the new school may be entirely different from that of the old and it takes her some time to adjust herself to the new conditions; she knows none of the particular traditions of the school, she is herself an unknown quantity, and she cannot take the position of influence and responsibility for which she was otherwise ready.

"We recognize that English education undoubtedly needs strengthening on the intellectual side, but, at the same time, we must guard against the danger of measuring results too exclusively by an intellectual standard. It is difficult to measure, but impossible to over-estimate the influence of the traditions and the corporate life of the school upon the individual members. It will be an irreparable loss to the nation if any new scheme is allowed to hamper the development in secondary schools of these characteristics, which have long been the strength of English education in the great public schools.

"We are assured that there will be no compulsion from the central authority at any rate, that we shall still be free to prepare girls for scholarships in any subjects if we feel that we are justified in so doing, that the system of transfer must be begun in a very small way, with only very exceptional pupils, that it can be developed but slowly, that the case for girls is not as clear as for boys, and that for them the problem is a very different one. Under these circumstances, is it not perhaps our wisest policy to welcome the scheme, in so far as it tends to a higher standard of teaching in schools and to the increased attractiveness of the profession, and to try, if possible, to work out some modified scheme or schemes in which these dangers are avoided or counteracted?"

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—It can be said seldom have happened that a university professor and his predecessor have occupied the same chair for nearly a hundred years. In the case of Professor McKenny Hughes, his tenure of the chair of geology at Cambridge, added to the former tenure of Professor Adam Sedgwick, amounts to one year short of the century. It was in 1873 that the one geologist succeeded the other. Beyond the ordinary duties of a professor, Hughes had two tasks to fulfill: the erection of the Sedgwick Memorial Museum and the publication of the Life and Letters of his great predecessor and teacher. In addition to his labors in the lecture room and the field, he was responsible for the general administration of the department, and he was also occupied with original research. All this work he accomplished, and at the end he had the satisfaction of knowing that he left the Cambridge school of geology well housed, in full working

order, and (in normal times) with a greatly increased number of students. Professor Hughes wrote much about the old slate rocks of Wales and north-western England, and he also dealt with the modern superficial deposits in various parts of the country, especially those of the southern and southeastern counties, including Cambridgeshire. For the performance of his professional duties Hughes was well endowed. He brought to bear upon them a wide knowledge of men and things, great enthusiasm and energy, and a personal charm which enabled him to get into close touch with the members of his staff and with his pupils. He was a fluent lecturer, and unusually skillful in the use of the blackboard.

His popularity elsewhere than in Cambridge is well shown by a story told about him in the Geological Magazine: "Once, after a long day's work in the Crossfell country, he went into a lonely cottage and asked the good woman to give him something to eat. She did so, and when he had finished, he said, 'What is there to pay?' 'Nowt at a', nowt at a', she replied, 'yer company's good!'"

It was in the autumn of 1914 that the University of Glasgow chose the President of the French Republic as their rector. In the ordinary course there would this year have been an election of a successor to M. Raymond Poincaré, but the Secretary for Scotland has issued an order extending for one year the duration of the rectorship. This postponement of the election is in response to an application from the University Court.

The University of Bristol is the recipient of a gift which enlarges the area at its command for building extensions and other purposes. A property of nine acres, known as the Royal Fort House and grounds, adjacent to the present site of the academic buildings, has been made over to the university by Mr. Henry H. Wills. A part of the new site has already been marked out for the purpose of the department of physics and another for that of a residential college, the occupants of which will command a superb view over the city and surrounding country. It is proposed to retain the existing house as a part of the group of buildings which will eventually occupy the site. It will be recalled that shortly before the war Mr. Wills, jointly with his brother, Mr. George A. Wills, placed £200,000 in the hands of the university for the construction and endowment of buildings on another part of its site, work upon which has been for the present stopped by the war.

To the curator of the Liverpool Museum (Dr. Joseph A. Clubb) students are indebted for pointing out the need of some closer connection between public museums and schools. In an address to the Liverpool Biological Society on "The Public Museum and Education," Dr. Clubb contrasted the efforts made in Great Britain and America to increase the educational possibilities of public museums, and showed that although Great Britain was the first to provide facilities for cooperation between museums and the schools, the work had for some time past been practically at a standstill, whereas America had made great strides in the development of such facilities. It was the claim of American museums that there was no sphere of educational work in the public schools which the public museums could not elaborate or supplement. In order that the work might be carried on on a similar scale in Great Britain, it was necessary that more generous treatment should be accorded the museums, especially in the matter of staffing. The public museums of Great Britain were lamentably understaffed, apart altogether from war requirements. Dr. Clubb advocated the formation of a department of public instruction in every large public museum, which should organize and arrange for the distribution of museum objects, collections, schools, and for courses of illustrated lectures to teachers, pupils, and the general public both inside and outside the museum. The entire time and services of this department of the staff should be available to the public at large and to teachers and scholars in particular. The public museum also had a duty to natural science, and means should be provided whereby this kind of research might be carried on.

A deputation selected by the executive of the National Teachers' Organization met Mr. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and placed before him the following decisions which had been come to at the conference of the teachers' organization: That the recent supplemental estimate proposed by the chief secretary for Irish primary education is wholly inadequate; the financial treatment of Ireland in the matter of education is a grievous injustice, and is both morally and legally wrong. While Ireland received from the Imperial Exchequer 18d. per head of her population less than Scotland, discontent and dissatisfaction must prevail. Equal treatment with Scotland must be demanded and a request be made that the present supplemental grant of £432,000, of which primary education receives £384,000, should be at once increased to £762,000, the sum Ireland is entitled to according to the Scotch Education Grant for the current year, without taking into account arrears of former grants.

A specific scheme of salaries was advocated, and the demand was made that all teachers should be leveled up to what they would now have, if this scheme of salaries had been in force from the time of their appointment. As the proceedings were carried on in private, no information is available as to how the representations of the deputation were received.

AN EX-PROFESSOR  
ON FACULTIES

The faculty of a college not far from the borders of New England recently informed the president that they would like to make the appointments to vacant professorships and instructorships. Pressure from the teaching staff for a larger share in the government of American colleges has been increasingly evident since the formation of the American Association of University Professors, or "Professors' Trade Union," as it has been dubbed. Power at least to pass on new appointments and on removals has been eagerly sought; or the appointment of conference committees to serve as a regular channel of communication between trustees and faculty has been urged, or even the appointment of professors as members of the board of trustees has been suggested.

This movement, indorsed by such influential periodicals as the New York Nation, implies that the government of our colleges and universities is wrong in theory and can be improved in practice. It proceeds on the assumption that quite generally the trustees of these institutions are in greater or less degree incompetent through ignorance of their task, if in no other way unfaithful to their trust; sometimes it holds up to scorn the college president as a "business manager" of what is not a business; its only claim to attention is the calm assurance of its promoters that they can do the job better than those who handle it now. Let us grant forthwith that the administration of American colleges and universities today is by no means perfect. In theory the president is the executive officer of the college; he ordinarily proposes its policy, nominates its instructors, and makes out its budget, after consulting with those whose advice he desires; and while he holds office he expects the trustees to criticize, to modify, but in general to follow his proposals; the execution of these proposals is modified and adopted in his hands; he must defend them when necessary and prove to faculty and alumni if not to students that they are desirable, or lose in some degree his prestige.

In theory it is the task of the trustees to review all proposals of the president, modify or reject or adopt them; and, if they wish, to initiate new proposals themselves. Such in general is the organization of any business, whether of manufacturing or of selling, or of the use of funds for educational or religious or charitable purposes. It is even being tried in municipal affairs occasionally through the appointment of a town agent or city manager. It may be called American practice to throw large responsibility for some individual and to provide necessary checks against his mistakes. The individual may and does make mistakes; Americans say, guard against his mistakes in every reasonable way, but do not sacrifice the theory of personal leadership; the power of the personality at the head is in the end the keynote of success.

Your college president does make mistakes, even the ablest of presidents; but his success is to be measured positively by the results of his leadership, not negatively by his absence of mistakes. To curtail his chance for mistakes by establishing a committee of professors who may act as another intermediary between faculty and trustees is to curtail his chance for success. The board of trustees which adopts this course thereby stamps its executive officer as in so far incompetent.

The mistakes charged to the college president which faculties particularly wish to remedy are of two kinds. First, he may nominate for professorships men not acceptable to the existing faculty, or recommend for dismissal men whose work is highly esteemed by their colleagues. The question of dismissal is always a delicate one, as every college president knows. So long as trustees are responsible for the use of college funds, they can hardly delegate this question either to president or faculty, and it remains to be proved that in general the vote of a faculty, pro or con, would really help a wise decision. As for new appointments, if a president has any fitness for his position, it lies in his power to judge men. If the question of dismissals is a delicate one, the question of new appointments is more than delicate; it demands a clear vision of what is desired, and all but inspiration to determine the fitness of the individual under consideration. Faculties as such are not inspired. A faculty recommendation is almost sure to be a compromise between different interests, not selection on one out-and-out basis. If the president has other notable qualifications for leadership, he does not select men wisely for professorships; then is the time for trustees to seek other advice and not before. Secondly, members of a faculty often criticize a president for his financial policy, e. g., that he favors one department at the expense of others, or that he is interested in material equipment rather than in his teaching force or vice versa. Again, presidents are not infallible, but are professors in any better position to judge the wise use of funds?

And your board of trustees is human in its liability to error. Now it follows its president too blindly; now it acts almost impulsively, contrary to a president's recommendation. The particular criticism of such boards again has largely arisen from the dismissal of professors on grounds alleged to be unjust and unreasonable. Such cases often have received wide publicity, as they certainly should. But it would be a bold critic, not to say a rash critic, who alleged that college

trustees were frequently so unfaithful to their trust. Publicity is an efficient remedy for such evils in the case of institutions dependent either on state funds or on gifts for maintenance.

College presidents are human, and trustees are human in their liability to err. If it be granted that too many checks against errors in administration are undesirable, the question is whether college professors are more than human in their ability to avoid error. That the American professor shows single-hearted devotion to his college, and that he knows its inner workings intimately as no trustee can know them, is surely true; the question is whether his devotion and knowledge should be utilized much more than is now the case in the general control of the college. The writer was a college instructor for nearly 20 years; he has worked under half a dozen college presidents. He has given up college teaching with regret, and has carried from the college an immense admiration for the work of professors who were his colleagues. Their scholarship, their ability to teach, their interest in the training of young men, he will always honor and respect. As for practical wisdom in matters of college government and administration, he has found it conspicuous by its absence. With some notable exceptions he found his colleagues lacking both in breadth of view and in stability of purpose when practical matters were considered.

Some reader doubtless will say: You are arguing for autocracy as against democracy—the autocracy of the college president as against democratic government by a faculty. In these days of a world-conflict between the fundamental idea of autocracy and the fundamental idea of democracy, the very mention of these words raises a bogey to frighten the thoughtless. We are not arguing for any irresponsible autocracy. The college president is responsible to his trustees; if they would be derelict to their trust, he is held responsible by those who provide funds to carry on the college; and if donors should support him in an unreasonable course, he is inevitably held responsible by public opinion, which can make or unmake a college in a comparatively short time.

We are arguing not for autocracy, but for wise administration. The only autocracy in our colleges is that theory of administration through a responsible single head under control of a board which has proved the only successful method of administration thus far tried. The alternative is some form of democracy, but of socialism, which throws overboard at once the initiative of an individual head, which proceeds by compromise among many views rather than by the wisdom of one who wins recognition as a leader, which tends to limit the opportunity of the capable man to such opportunity as the incapable man can use.

The true analogy for the administration of a museum, a library, a college, is found not in political institutions, but in business institutions, since each of these undertakings is in reality a particular form of business. Certainly a college has its business side, which calls for a business manager; it secures funds by the appeal of its president to the alumni and the public, or in the case of state institutions, by his appeal to the state authorities; it spends funds not only for instruction but for a wide range of equipment. At the same time the main work of the president is in the college itself with his faculty and his students. Can one man do it all? Only when he is a gifted leader of men. Only when he can secure complete cooperation of all who are supposed to work with him. Not when professors are trying to interfere with his leadership by demanding some of his "power" for themselves. It is wrong to call him the business manager, of what is not a business. From one point of view he has a large business to be managed like any other business. The success of any business manager lies in part in his initiative and power for organization; in part in his sense for sound business methods and in part in his recognition of the difference between his form of business and other forms. If one urges large freedom of action with large responsibility for the college president, and uses the analogy of a large business under one executive, the peculiar nature of the business of running a college is not thereby overlooked. Unless your college president is a great leader with high ideals and keen knowledge of men, he cannot run his peculiar business successfully. If you have such a leader, to hamper him with the kind of assistance suggested by the American Association of University Professors is folly indeed.

LESS GERMAN, MORE SPANISH LEARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Dr. Lynn B. Mitchell, dean of the New Mexico State University here, announces a decrease of 38 per cent in number of students who have registered for German language courses this year, and an increase of 19 per cent in the number of those choosing French. An increase of 24 per cent is shown in the number of students registering in Spanish courses. Giving the reason for the decline of demand for German and the corresponding increase in interest in French, Dr. Mitchell forecasts that "after the war the order of importance of the modern languages will probably be English and French, almost on a parity; with Spanish ranking third at least for a considerable part of the United States."

Because of the large percentage of Spanish-speaking population, geographical location with relation to Mexico, and opportunities for immediate practical use, Dr. Mitchell urges that Spanish be made the principal modern language requirement in the public schools of the State.

WOMAN WITH NO  
COLLEGE DEGREE

Both in Business and Academic Worlds Barriers Disappear From in Front of a Diploma

The sky was brilliantly blue behind the great dome of the University Library, and the sun shone warmly down upon the wide steps leading up to its hospitable doors. Everywhere were students, men and women, carrying heavily-laden bags of books, hurrying on to be in time for their lectures. The newcomer, as she mounted the steps, felt full of happiness that she was to become one of them, that the paths of learning were open to all. Feeling confident, head held high, she pushed open the handsome bronze door and made her way into the office of the university registrar.

When her turn came, the newcomer explained that she was in the city for the winter, that she had some writing which she intended to finish and that, while this was in progress, she wished to take a certain history course given by one of the most famous professors of that university.

"Have you a college degree?" was the first freezing question which met her from behind the registrar's desk. "No," stammered the newcomer.

"Then we have nothing to offer you here," announced the registrar crisply, not even glancing up at her visitor.

"Are women admitted to none of the courses?"

"Seldom into the university proper—never unless for post-graduate work for those who have already one or more college degrees. But, of course, you know that the courses given in the extension teaching are open to you. Here is the catalogue."

Expressing feeble thanks for the scanty attention afforded her, the newcomer withdrew to a neighboring park bench to examine the proffered catalogue. To say that it was disappointing is to put it mildly. In the first place, few of the best university professors gave courses in the extension department; the history courses there offered were not particularly alluring, and the professors, though doubtless they would prove interesting enough, were not those under whom anyone who hoped to gain much chose to sit. She lost much of her enthusiasm as she turned the leaves of that catalogue, though not meaning in any degree to belittle the excellent advantages held out to those who are eager to pursue their education after working hours.

"I seem to be neither one thing nor the other," thought the newcomer to herself. "I'm not the much respected college graduate whom the university welcomes and upon whom it bestows more honors; neither am I the hard-working man or woman who is sincerely keen about learning what he can even under many difficulties. If I were only a few years younger—and, if I had not my book to finish—the obvious thing would be simply to enter college and go pluckily through the four years of required work. But I'm not quite convinced that, under the circumstances, it would be quite worth my while; I should literally have to give up everything else while I were doing it. It does seem as though there must be some way in which I can get this history course which I really want very much. It can't be that they mean to make the acquiring of an education by non-college graduates such a tremendously difficult thing."

Just then it occurred to the newcomer to go to the woman's department of the university, where she knew that a number of the well-known university professors taught. Yes, upon consulting the catalogue of that college, she discovered that the desired course, by the desired professor, was listed there. Unhesitatingly she then mounted the stairs and entered the room where scores of chattering undergraduates were waiting their turn to consult with the one or two professors in attendance. When her interview came, she found herself baffled again. The professor could not seem to understand why she was there.

"I want to take this course," she repeated, the words seeming to come mechanically now. "No, I am not a college graduate, but I wish to study and I can. I've done considerable serious work ever since I left school, I've published two moderately successful books for children and am at work upon a third. All I am asking is the privilege of sitting in the class room and listening to the lectures given in this course."

"It is most unusual," remarked the professor, after much reflection. "Outsiders are almost never admitted. Have you any references?"

The newcomer denied having any at hand.

"Well, I'll see what can be done for you," the professor at last announced dolefully, "and, in the meantime, you had better write to a number of professors under whom you have studied to ask them to send on letters of recommendation. Those might help. Of course, we have to take every precaution about whom we admit to our classes, for our standard must be kept up." At this the newcomer glanced at the young and frivolous undergraduates who were in the room, and could not keep back a smile. This must have spurred the professor on to bring up still another difficulty, for he added, "Of course, you realize that, even should you be admitted, you would be entitled to no credit for the work you might do?"

The newcomer admitted that she knew this to be the case, expressed her thanks and made her way out. To make a long story short, after submitting testimonials as to her character and ability to study—these written in by her former teachers and by one or two influential acquaintances—she was at last admitted to that course. It was worth the trouble. The newcomer was intensely interested in her work, so much so that she actually took both the mid-year and final examinations just for her own satisfaction in proving that she could do so. Although her marks were well above the average, she got, as the professor had warned her, no sort of credit for the work she had done. Naturally, the work itself was its own reward, yet it is human to like to have something to show for what one has done.

Another winter this young woman felt a desire to desert for a time these difficult paths of learning and to go forth in search of adventure in the business world. She wished to come into closer touch with modern people and things. Too long had she sat pleasantly brooding over the Elizabethan period; she would go forth into the Twentieth Century. But here again there were mountainous obstacles.

Some one directed her to one of the big bureaus which find employment for college women, where an amiable lady talked with her about what she would like to do—some library, or magazine, or suffrage work, or become a private secretary for a society woman.

"What is your college?" asked the amiable lady, almost forming the letters S-M-I-T-H with her fountain pen.

Then the awful confession came again, after which the amiable lady expressed her regret that she could do nothing for her.

"I knew, of course, that I did not really belong here—not being a college graduate," admitted the newcomer, her enthusiasm beginning once more to ebb away. "But I thought that, perhaps, you might be able to advise me."

There followed interviews with all sorts of people, writers, librarians, philanthropists, magazine and newspaper men, and the newcomer was fortunate enough—no she thought at the time—to have letters of introduction to a number of well-known persons. But it was of no use; one and all said that they must employ a college graduate.

For a year or so this young woman gave up the struggle, deciding that probably they were correct about her not being fit to do any work in the business world; she set herself to study more and was even considering entering college as a freshman when, all at once, a position—a good position—was offered her. Just as she had given up wanting it—or thought she had—there came to her the opportunity to do a useful work and to prove that she could be economically independent. She had now a foothold in the world of business, her lack of college degree notwithstanding, and while she is duly grateful, she yet asks herself occasionally why it should be that so many obstacles are put in the way of girls who have not been through college.

"The other day," said this young woman, "my young college sister came home from a visit to a college friend of hers. It seems that this friend had chanced to ask what I was doing, and my sister explained, 'What is her college?' inquired my sister's friend, and, when she had heard the shocking truth, she exclaimed, 'But you ought to have' this position—not she, for you're a college graduate.'"

Now the young woman of the story does not intend to belittle the ordinary college education and what it does for the majority of girls who experience it. In fact, this young woman feels much regret that she did not have this experience herself. Yet, she is sure that a capable person may still do much without having either a B. A. or an M. A. attached to his name. All she asks is that the noncollege graduate shall be given a fair chance to prove what she can do.

HOME GARDEN WORK  
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The following general recommendation in regard to the proper procedure for putting into effect an efficient system of school and home garden work in city schools is made by the United States Bureau of Education in its report on the condition of the San Francisco public school system:

"When school and home gardening or other productive and educative occupations are offered to the children as school-directed subjects, they must be taught in terms of the life of the child, and not by over-formalized school methods," says the report in effect.

"A director of nature study and school and home gardening should be appointed to act under the direction of the official responsible for the vocational education and the manual arts. This officer should plan a series of nature-study projects for each school, adapted to the ages of the children and the environments of the school. In this department of the school work should be incorporated the agricultural home projects of educative and productive value.

"Grade teachers should be appointed as school and home garden teachers, receiving extra salary for this work. By means of courses in home and school garden instruction given by the superintendent, by having teachers observe the methods of professional gardeners, and by having teachers act as cadets under other teachers who are serving as teachers of the school and home garden work, a staff of teachers trained to carry on the work will gradually be supplied, so that all schools of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades will ultimately have regular school and home garden teachers."



## ART

## New York Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent paintings and water colors of André Derain—that is to say, the latest things he did before active service in the French artillery claimed him—are at the Modern Gallery, 500 Fifth Avenue. These pensive-hued, rudimentary landscapes, subconscious still life contemplations, emaciated portrait studies and contorted figures, seem at first to have nothing of the florid post-impressionistic Derain who used to be bracketed with Vlaminck. Are they not rather something "out of place, out of time," that makes the fancy lightly turn to Giotto—or is it Cézanne? Presently we learn that this artist, too, succumbed latterly to the lure of the primitives, particularly Ghirlandajo. Then occasional poignant intimations of beauty in these austere, sensitive abstractions is accounted for.

Now that it has become for the moment a sort of obsession, we deliberately look for primitive elements in the selection of "Contemporary Art in America," with which Mr. Birnbaum has garnished a petit salon at Scott & Fowles, 500 Fifth Avenue. Salvatore Larini's grave and noble portrait of "Hilda Kristina" is indeed, in the Holbein tradition; Elle Nadeiman seems to have in mind the archaic Greek sculptors; Paul Manship holds the key to classical treasure-houses, and Mrs. Whitney's "Chinoise" exhales a faint exotic perfume of the Far East. But these are only the natural outcroppings of a legendary past that underlies all our present art. Altogether, the company here is of first-class Twentieth Century distinction—Aldon Weir, Henry G. Dearth, Harrington Mann, Maurice Fromkes, Mario Korbel, and others perhaps of lesser fame, but of significant individuality. The two resonant, virile American notes are struck in George Bellows' "Fisherman," a splendid surging marine-coast painting that is Winslow Homer down to date; and Robert W. Chandler's "Azure Screen," flying-fish darting on a sea of rollicking waves and swirling spray, a consummate piece of artwork that is eloquent of another dawning renaissance.

Finally, at Milch's, in West Fifty-seventh Street, we have wholly emerged from the haunting shadows of the past, being at home with the seven brisk and cheerful "Painter Friends," now in their second season of profitable picture-touring. The group comprises George M. Bruestle, Robert H. Nisbet and Wilson Irvine, a trio of New England landscape-lovers and weather prophets in paint; Guy C. Wiggins, a pendulum 'twixt Gloucester Harbor and Broadway, Manhattan; Edward C. Volkert, whose cattle pieces are the meadows' fairy tales, with cows as maids-o'-the-mist; Carl J. Nordell, whose figures do not lie; and George Macrum, a Hudson River Schoolist of today, who occasionally shakes off the Rip Van Winkle spell of the Catskills and comes down to do the sights of New York.

## Chicago Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The thirtieth annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture, at the Art Institute of Chicago, is smaller than last year by about 90 pictures, due somewhat to the fact that the large gallery approaching the new wing is now devoted to Renaissance sculpture. Last year there were 80 more invited pictures. Because the jury exercised extreme vigilance, few ordinary pictures crept in unobserved, so that a high standard is maintained. However, one feels that the exhibition suffers from a lack of something extraordinary to strike a hard blow.

Taos, New Mexico, is still aiming for the ascendancy, and Blumenschein's "The Chief Speaks" was well worthy of the prize. Couse is also well represented and Ufer has the two best canvases he ever painted in "Going East" and "The Bakers, Laguna." Grace Ravlin and Victor Higgins have work entitled to places in any show. The West calls us to William Wendt's "Mantle of Spring," an unusual landscape, with trees climbing the side of a mountain. Garber's trees, heretofore interesting in anatomy, are taking on wonderful spring foliage and blossoms and are charming pieces of hand-

work. Arthur G. Goodwin in his Boston street subjects has combined architecture and melting snow. Hawthorne and Polasek have been exchanging gifts, the former painting the latter, while the latter models the former. The result is a portrait of Polasek and a bust of Hawthorne in color, and in the sculpture room a bronze bust of Hawthorne. It is hoped that both of these efforts will remain permanently in the Art Institute.

Melchers' "Easter Sunday" is a big effort well executed and Ringius has done his best with "The Trail." The fine Chase self-portrait of the artist, before his easel, in his own studio, stands out well. The John Singer Sargent is puzzling, as it is unobtrusive and does not command attention, but when studied reveals itself for all it is worth. Sterner's "Dancer" is a bold figure in the ease of the dance, backed by blue tones of the drapery. The Guy Wiggins "Lightly Falling Snow," which received a prize, is perhaps the best example of the artist ever brought to Chicago. Mayley Lever looms up with a strong "Saint Ives, England." Jonas Lie has also outdone himself in his "Winter Morning," a dramatic canvas of snow melting in the sun and freezing in the shadows. His foreground of red buildings, snow capped, leads to a great flowing river, warmed by the rising sun, which lights up a city on the left. "The Gold Fish," by Hassam, charms us because of the quiet relation of soft colors, blue, red, yellow and green.

One must mention Grover's "Emerald Lake," Bartlett's "Yellow Brewery," Clarkson's "Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlin," Irvine's "The Valley," as well as excellent paintings by Palmer, Pevraud, Stacey, Vavak and Vitell. The room of sculpture adds an interesting note, although most of the contributions are small.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Second Lieut. George O. Robertson, Herbert M. Abbott, Louis C. Whiting, Frederick H. Chant, Jutten A. Longmoore, Frederick W. Hill, Thomas L. Gately, Arthur B. Blanchard, Edward C. Edwards, Ralph E. Sawyer, Rockwell C. Tenney, Walter E. Brown, Arthur F. O. Cedardstrom, Kingman P. Cass, Robert M. Hamilton, Florence A. Donahue, and Charles K. Van Deusen, all of the quartermasters corps, national army, will report at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for assignment to duty.

Lieut.-Col. James E. Pechet, aviation section signal corps, is announced on duty requiring him to participate in aerial flights.

The temporary promotion of the following named officers of the coast artillery corps is announced:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Maj. Harry T. Matthews, Maj. Cushman A. Rice, aviation section signal reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Garden City, Long Island.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Pinter, signal reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York.

The resignation of First Lieut. Reginald Durrant, 108th Infantry, national guard, was accepted by the President.

First Lieut. Leslie M. Hansen, Second Lieut. Walter H. Jones, Jasper W. Nicolls, Alden G. Elsbey, and Capt. Albert E. Guy, ordnance reserve corps, are assigned to active duty and will report to the chief of ordnance for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Joseph M. Bullock, infantry reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

First Lieut. George R. Gage, ordnance reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will take station at Buffalo.

Maj. Harry C. Bayless, ordnance reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the chief of ordnance for duty.

## WAR MEDALS FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has joined Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in expressing himself in favor of suitable recognition of men who perform unusual service in the war, although those of the United States Army, cited by foreign governments for bravery, will not be permitted to accept decorations from them.

## MUSIC

## Conservatory Concert

Advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music, accompanied by the Conservatory orchestra, George W. Chadwick, conductor, gave a concert in Jordan Hall on Tuesday afternoon, presenting Chopin's andante spianato and polonaise, instrumentation by Scharwenka. Dorothea R. Blake was the piano soloist. Three movements were given of the Saint-Saëns septet for piano, strings and trumpet, with Hester J. Deasey as pianist, and Francis M. Findlay as trumpeter.

## CALCUTTA'S TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—When the King-Emperor announced the transfer of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, he was constrained to add that, this transfer notwithstanding, Calcutta would always remain the premier city in India. This prediction has so far been amply realized, for Calcutta has grown enormously in every way since it ceased to be the Indian capital, and in this process no small part is being played by the Calcutta Improvement Trust, a body created seven or eight years ago to open out its congested areas, and provide some kind of coherent plan to which the extension of the city might conform.

It has been already explained that, in addition to the opposition of vested interests, the Calcutta trust was confronted by all kinds of complications arising out of religious questions and beliefs. A combination of these led to one of its cardinal measures being challenged in the Calcutta High Court, with the result that it was consulted, and an important part of its activities stayed for many months. As has already been related, however, this judgment has been reversed on appeal, and the improvement trust is able to go full speed ahead again.

Its fifth report gives an interesting sketch of its main town planning scheme. As regards main roads, it contemplates a linking up of existing main thoroughfares which will result in a complete ring of roads being drawn round Calcutta, as it is today. How ample is the expansion allowed for by the scheme may be inferred, however, from the statement that it is planning a central avenue, which will, it says, form the backbone of the city. To quote: "Chowringhee Road, the broad road running north and south along the eastern edge of the maidan (grassy plain) and heretofore disappearing at either end into streets 30 feet wide, is continued north and south as an avenue 100 feet wide, meeting the ring road on the north and thereby connecting with the Barrackpore Road. A single road varying from 84 to 150 feet wide will be thus formed, extending from Barrackpore to Tollygunge, constituting, as it were, a backbone to the city, however far it may extend northward and southward."

It may be added that the distance between Barrackpore and Tollygunge, the two extremities mentioned, is at least 20 miles.

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN FOR FOOD ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, explained the lines upon which the national campaign for food economy would be conducted, at a meeting held recently in Leeds. The Lord Mayor presided and the gathering included members of the local Food Control Committee, the War Savings Committee, and the Communal Kitchen Committee.

Sir Arthur Yapp, who described himself as the "rag and bone man" for the whole of the United Kingdom, in urging the need for economizing food-stuffs, said the foremost question to be considered was the world shortage of tonnage. He wanted to make that point especially clear in order that

every one might realize how important it was to do everything to conserve the food supply and to economize in all kinds of food.

Going on to explain the formation of the food economy organization, Sir Arthur Yapp said it was divided into two sections: Food control committees, of which there were about 2000 throughout the country, were being asked to form representation food economy committees in each locality, and these committees would be responsible for the official side of the food economy campaign. Besides that, a league of national safety was being formed, each member of which would be pledged to live within the ration, to help in carrying out the various orders issued by the Food Controller, and to encourage food economy and elimination of waste in every way. If the country were organized in this way, Sir Arthur Yapp said, he thought it would have a great effect upon the future. His faith in the people led him to think that once the facts were presented to them they would respond loyally, and so avoid the necessity of introducing compulsory rationing. He pointed out the usefulness of communal kitchens, and appealed for lectures and demonstrations to bring home to the general public the need for a higher standard of cooking.

At the conclusion of his address Sir Arthur Yapp was asked a number of questions, and proposals on various points were made.

## PIG IRON QUALITY AND OUTPUT IS INCREASED

A new process of glass furnace blowing, greatly increasing the output and quality of pig iron, was explained by Louis C. Loewenstein of the General Electric Company to members and guests of the student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in Smith Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Building, last night. About 50 members of the society and as many more friends heard the new method explained.

Mr. Loewenstein told of the difficulty of producing an even grade of pig iron with the reciprocating compressor, which has now fallen almost entirely out of use, due to the irregularity of the pressure of air to the blast furnace. Mechanical engineers of the General Electric Company made extensive investigations and recently devised a means of properly metering air in a blow furnace. An additional refinement known as a "volume corrector" was devised to adjust the blower to varying atmospheric conditions. The new device has been installed at several places already and gives more pig iron of a better quality from the iron ore, he said.

## SUFFRAGISTS FREED FROM COLUMBIA JAIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-two militant suffragists of the Woman's Party, who have recently gone on hunger strikes, have been turned out of the District of Columbia jail with the explanation that their sentences of from 15 days to seven months have been commuted to expire at once. No official statement as to the cause of this action has been given.

Among those freed were Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Woman's Party, sentenced five weeks ago to seven months' imprisonment for picketing the White House, and Miss Burns, vice-chairman, who began serving a six months' sentence two weeks ago.

## LESS WOOL URGED IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resolutions calling for a saving of at least 25 per cent of the woolen materials used in the manufacture of outer garments for women and children, and for the freer use of materials other than those composed wholly of wool, have been adopted here at a meeting of 300 woolen and worsted manufacturers and others interested in the production of women's apparel.

## SOCIAL CENTERS FOR THE PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of establishing social centers for the people, for the purpose of providing non-alcoholic refreshment, recreation, and social intercourse, was discussed by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales at a recent meeting held in London. The Lord Mayor, Sir William Dunn, opened the proceedings, and Cardinal Bourne then took the chair.

A resolution, moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was unanimously carried by the conference, approving of the formation of a national council to encourage, by active propaganda and other means, the establishment of social centers for the people, by the provision of non-alcoholic refreshment, recreation, and social intercourse.

In introducing the resolution, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that when the time came for putting their ideas into operation the difficulties

would be great, but he thought it should be made impossible for men to say in future that they had been forced into the public house. He considered America was dealing far more courageously with this kind of question than Great Britain was.

Sir Arthur Yapp, who was one of the speakers at the conference, spoke of his desire to see the Y. M. C. A. huts now in France transferred to England, humming with life, and administered on broad lines. He thought that provision made for the men on temperance lines would be more effective in promoting temperance than any addresses could be. He wanted to see huts all over the country supplied with temperance canteens, fitted with concert halls, stages, cinemas, and all facilities for social entertainment.

Miss Lillian Barker, C. B. E., superintendent of welfare work at Woolwich Arsenal, in a sympathetic speech, protested against unnecessary restriction and regulation, and disapproved of any attempt to enforce the standards of one class upon another.

At the close of the proceedings the national council was formed consisting of representatives of the House of Commons, labor, municipal service, women's work, and social welfare organizations.

## NO LABOR SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Henry D. Sayer, State Industrial Commissioner, stated before the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs recently that there is no shortage of labor in this State and insisted that the report that there were 400,000 men needed for shipbuilding alone has no foundation. He said that when the Bureau of Employment of the State Industrial Commission offered its services to the Emergency Fleet Corporation's shipyards, it was informed that they had all the men they could possibly employ and that there were 4000 others on the waiting list.

Commissioner Sayer said that the labor condition generally in this State was satisfactory and that there was no indication that women would have to be called upon soon to perform labor now being done by men. He also said it was the paramount duty of the women themselves to see that their services were not sold for less than they were worth.

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## For Women—

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs.....  
doz. 3.10, 3.75 and 5.50  
Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with tape edge.....  
doz. 1.50, 3.50 to 6.00  
Linen Handkerchiefs with the popular 11-16  
inch hems doz. 3.50 to 6.00  
Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Box of 6  
1.50 to 3.00

## Remarkable Reductions

## MISSES' &amp; GIRLS' WINTER APPAREL

Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years; a large variety of the season's most approved models; made of Burella Cloth, Wool Velour or Broadcloth; plain or fur-trimmed. 18.50 and 23.50 formerly 26.50 to 32.50

Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years; numerous smart models made of Wool Velour, Pom Pom, Silverstone Cheviot, Burella or Broadcloth; plain or fur-trimmed. 12.75 and 22.50 formerly 18.50 to 32.50

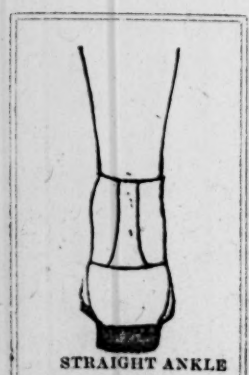
Misses' Serge Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years; stylish models; made of Navy Blue Serge; plain, braid-trimmed or embroidered effects. 12.75 and 18.50 formerly 18.50 to 26.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years; an exceptional assortment of fashionable models made of Satin or Taffeta in the season's most desirable colors. 12.75 and 24.50 formerly 18.50 to 32.50

## For the Sake of NORMAL GROWTH

From the first step he takes as a baby until the time when foot and leg bones are completely mature, every child's footwear should be chosen carefully to permit natural development.

To the making of our children's shoes we give the attention that we know thinking parents insist upon. It is a work we have done successfully for years. Many adults today are grateful for the comfort they have had in Coward Shoes even from childhood.



The  
Coward  
Shoe

JAMES S. COWARD  
262-274 Greenwich Street  
New York  
(Near Warren St.)  
Mail Orders Filled  
Sold Nowhere Else

Bidding  
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Important  
Selling Events  
comprising extensive selections  
of Mid-Winter Fashions—

Gowns-Wraps  
Coats-Suits-Blouses  
Millinery & Furs







## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL TRADING  
IN WOOL IS FAIR

Volume Below Average Week  
Under Present Conditions—  
Coming Holidays and South  
American Negotiations Factors

Specialized report for The Christian  
Science Monitor

Local trading in the wool market has been of only fair volume and somewhat below an average week. Dealers in the trade in several cases attribute it in part to the approach of the December holidays which always tend to create a quieter tone at that time. Others believe that it may be due to the fact that the committee of 12 is still considering the question of the best method of purchasing the South American clip with greatest advantage to the United States Government, and that when a decision has been reached, trading will proceed along more normal lines. The committee of 12 met on Tuesday of this week and will confer again in an effort to reach a definite decision which will meet with the approval of the dealers. The committee comprises: F. W. Halliwell, chairman; Charles F. Avery, Carl K. Bacon, Louis Baer, Samuel W. Bridges, Harold S. Edwards, Albert W. Elliot, Simon E. Hecht, J. F. Keseler, C. H. Nunn, E. R. Pierce, Robert L. Studley, secretary, and Abraham Koshland, president of the Boston Wool Dealers Association, as a member ex-officio.

At least 2,000,000 pounds of wool have changed hands within the last week, comprising the medium and lower grades chiefly. The coarser wools suitable for government blankets have been brought from \$1.15 to \$1.35, according to the particular grade. Secured cape wools have sold fairly well at from \$1.40 to \$1.60 in the local markets. Pulled wools are in limited supply, but the demand continues in moderate proportions for them. There seems to be a slight tendency to revert to the finer grades of wools once more, although Territory wools are available in somewhat small quantities when compared with the supplies of other varieties. Still the greater demand continues for medium grades. Wool clips in the West are for the most part cleared up, although some of the western warehouses, especially at Portland, Ore., are said to contain ample supplies as yet unsold on account of the very high prices demanded by the growers.

The South American market appears firm at previous quotations, although the latter part of the week a report gained credence that the values of Lincolns were somewhat easier. However, it seems at this time that prices are being well maintained and that if the United States refrains from buying the offerings at present asking prices it may find England, France, and Japan, and possibly others among the United States' active bidders for the United States' share. It is true that the clip is of good proportion, but the question is whether the so-called law of supply and demand does not make it imperative for the United States to secure a share of these much-needed grades of wool even at current prices. If there is a satisfactory solution to the problem there is no doubt but that the committee of 12 will find the key. Meanwhile the members would undoubtedly welcome helpful proposals on this perplexing momentous question.

Since the Australian wools are already on their way here, it has been decided to have the bidding take place in one of the large rooms in the Chamber of Commerce Building at 177 Milk Street, Boston, where bids will be received in the Australian fashion after the wool has been examined in the various warehouses to which it will be consigned.

The men's wear market continues busy on Government orders. Prices are high in both that and the women's wear market and the latter displays a somewhat quiet tone. A meeting of the Women's Wear Trade was held Tuesday in New York to discuss plans for the conservation of wool by using less yardage in dress and coat models. It is expected as a result of this meeting that manufacturers will reduce the number of styles shown and resort to combinations of materials and a more general use of silks and satins.

At a meeting Thursday in New York of the manufacturers of cloth bags, A. F. Bemis of Boston was elected chairman of a committee to confer with the Government in order to assist the latter in obtaining necessary materials for military use.

A large part of the autumn clip of Texas wools was sold last week into a pound, and it is understood that a Boston concern was conspicuous among the buyers successful in obtaining these wools at the sales last week.

WESTERN ROAD TO  
QUIT OPERATIONS

DENVER, Col.—The Denver, Boulder & Western Railroad will abandon operations, dismantle and sell its equipment beginning Dec. 27, according to a notice filed with the State Public Utilities Commission. This road, which is 46 miles long, is the only line running to the tungsten district of Boulder County. The reason for the action was given as inability to meet expenses.

## BANK DEPOSITS GAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Between the last two conditions calls Chicago national banks increased their deposits 4.6 per cent, loans and discounts 6.5 per cent, and cash resources 6.2 per cent. State banks showed trifling decreases in all three items.

## DIVIDENDS

The Scott Paper Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1.

The New York Edison Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Dec. 14.

The Niagara Falls Power Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 17.

The Subway Realty Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The New York Transit Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$4 and an extra of \$2, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 22.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Freeport Gas Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Nov. 27.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has declared the regular extra annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 4.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5.

The Interborough Consolidated Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10.

The National Sugar Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10. The last dividend was 1 1/4 per cent quarterly.

The Pettibone-Milligan Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Mackay Companies has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 8.

The Booth Fisheries Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the preferred stock and 50 cents on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The United States Steamship Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent and an extra of 1/2 of 1 per cent, the same as month ago, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Kerr Lake Mining Company has declared its regular dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Nov. 26. The payment of this dividend has been assumed by Kerr Lake Mining Co.

The directors of the Mitchell Motors Company of Racine, Wisconsin, have passed the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share. The dividend payments on the issue were inaugurated in November, 1916.

Directors of the Grinnell Cotton Mill Corporation have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Dec. 1, and an extra of \$10 a share, payable in Liberty bonds as soon as the bonds are available.

The E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company has declared a special dividend of 32 per cent, to be paid in 4 per cent Liberty Bonds at par with all the coupons attached. The dividend is payable to common stockholders of record Dec. 22.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Dec. 10 on stock of record Nov. 30; also the regular monthly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Jan. 10 on stock of record Dec. 31.

The Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred "A" stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20, and a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred "B" stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The directors of the Labelle Iron Works have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred stocks, all payable Dec. 22. Extra dividends of the same amount were declared on the common stock in the last three quarters.

The Great Western Sugar Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, also an extra of 10 per cent on the common stock, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. This is the fourth quarterly disbursement of 10 per cent extra, the first having been declared about a year ago, and makes 47 per cent paid on the common during the year.

The General Railway Signal Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on its common and preferred stocks. The General Railway Signal dividends are all payable Jan. 1. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent; also the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 15.

GULF STEAMSHIP  
AFFAIRS STRONG

Profits of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines continue remarkably good. In September the property earned a balance for its \$14,363,400 common stock of \$1,355,614, or within a slight fraction of \$8 per share. This was after deducting fixed charges and an estimated excess profits tax of \$450,000. The company has so far this year set up every month an estimated charge against earnings for the excess tax of \$450,000, and in the nine months to Sept. 30 had accumulated a reserve for this tax of \$4,050,000, equal to \$27 per share on the common.

In the nine months the balance above the tax was \$6,323,169, equal to \$42 per share, all of which was available for common dividend distribution.

It now appears as if Atlantic, Gulf for all of 1917 should earn free and clear of all charges and taxes a balance for its common of at least \$55 per share.

The company's fleet went under government operation on Oct. 15. For this reason it is not improbable that there will be some decline in the rate of earnings in the last 2 1/2 months of the year. But this decline is not likely to be big enough to reduce the final balance for the common for the year below \$55 a share.

Gulf has a number of boats at present on outside charter. It is the big profits which these steamers are gathering that make possible the remarkable record of profits for the common at the rate of \$96 per year above excess profits taxes.

Prices of bonds have been steadily declining, in fact prices were breaking for a considerable part of the time from January last until last week. Since then tendency among various groups of corporation bonds has been toward recovery. Monday was the sixth consecutive day in which average prices of four groups of 10 bonds each have shown improvement, with only an almost infinitesimal recession.

The most extensive recovery from the recent low was in first grade rails. An average for 10 of that type was \$5.03 on Nov. 19 and \$4.15 on the 26th, a rally of 1.10 points. But against this must be set the decline of 13.66 points from high level of January. The movement of averages for this year may be shown as follows:

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1st gr rails 96.71 83.05 13.66 \$4.15 1.10  
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Public util 96.81 84.77 12.04 \$5.34 .57  
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Combd av. 95.25 84.12 12.13 \$1.78 .66

CAPITAL NEEDED  
FOR BIG BUSINESS

In connection with the notice of increase of dividend and the proposed offering of \$10,000,000 par value of additional shares to stockholders for subscription at par, the General Electric Company states:

The proceeds of the \$15,000,000 three-year notes issued by the company in July, 1917, and of the \$10,000,000 two-year notes which have just been sold, are for temporary use made necessary by the increase in orders received by the company from \$95,000,000 in the year 1915 and \$167,000,000 in 1916 to \$230,000,000 estimated for the year 1917.

As normal business conditions are restored, it is expected that ample capital will be released with which to meet all these notes at their maturity. The \$10,000,000 additional capital stock to be offered will, it is believed, supply all the permanent capital which the company will require for a considerable period.

The quantity of petroleum marketed during the first nine months of 1917 increased 14 per cent, compared with that marketed during the first nine months of 1916 of nearly 17 per cent in the quantity apparently consumed during the same period.

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PETROLEUM STOCKS  
SHOW A DECREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net decrease in stocks of petroleum during the first nine months of 1917 was 9,779,000 barrels, or about 6 per cent of the reserve on hand Jan. 1, 1917, and about 5 per cent on hand Jan. 1, 1916.

The average daily draft on stocks in September, 1917, was 44,550 barrels, and the average for the first nine months of that year was about 36,000 barrels.

The quantity of petroleum marketed during the first nine months of 1917 increased 14 per cent, compared with that marketed during the first nine months of 1916 of nearly 17 per cent in the quantity apparently consumed during the same period.

RAILWAY COMPANY  
TO ECONOMIZE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Acting under instructions from war priorities board the Pittsburgh Railways Company is reducing traffic facilities during the dull hours by 20 per cent and will cease providing heat in cars during the six rush hours unless a protest by the City Council results in the Washington board changing its attitude.

The City Council takes the position that inadequate service lessens efficiency of munitions plants much more than the possible shortage of coal, which present measures are expected to overcome.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Canadian imports in October increased \$7,000,000 over corresponding month last year, while exports gained \$7,000,000.

A semi-annual interest payment on the \$25,000,000 five-year 5 1/2 per cent imperial Russian Government bonds is due Saturday and will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. The bonds are selling at 47 1/2.

An extension until April 1, 1919, has been granted the New Haven Railroad and the New England Navigation Company, in which "to dispose of stocks and bonds of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., which were ordered sold by the decree in the Government dissolution suit against the New Haven system.

To facilitate reports of national banks in response to the call for condition as of Nov. 20, Comptroller Williams has waived the requirement that the reports must include items of "interest accrued, but not yet collected," and "interest collected but not yet accrued." Banks must keep their records of loans, however, so that these items may be reported in future calls.

Sales of British war bonds last week by banks totaled \$12,339,000, compared with \$10,506,000 for the week preceding. The post office reported sales for the week ending Nov. 17 of \$203,000, compared with \$292,000 for the week preceding. The aggregate so far is \$117,363,000. Next Saturday more than \$50,000,000 will be distributed in war loan dividends.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
THE BOND MARKET

Betterment Has Not Been Great  
Thus Far, but There Is More  
Interest, and Outlook Is Re-  
garded as Most Favorable

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There is a distinct improvement in the bond market. As yet it has not gone sufficiently far to warrant the statement that the market has turned; that might be a shrewd guess, but the betterment which has already taken place would hardly justify such a prediction.

This much may be said, however: There is more interest in the bond market, more inquiries, more real investment buying and wider distribution of buying than in fully two months. This change in sentiment was evidenced last week, and it was displayed again on Monday of this week. Amounts of bonds in which investors are showing interest by inquiries and purchases are not large of themselves; they range from \$1000 and \$2000 of bonds to \$25,000. But such buying makes a good beginning.

Although sentiment has improved, it has not yet become sufficiently staunch to be impervious to unfavorable news. A break in the stock market or reverses of importance on the battle fronts would undoubtedly affect bond market sentiment adversely. But at the present time the outlook is the most encouraging of the past several months.

Prices of bonds have been steadily declining, in fact prices were breaking for a considerable part of the time from January last until last week. Since then tendency among various groups of corporation bonds has been toward recovery. Monday was the sixth consecutive day in which average prices of four groups of 10 bonds each have shown improvement, with only an almost infinitesimal recession.

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Industrials 98.87 91.17 7.80 \$1.70 .60  
Combd av. 95.25 84.12 12.13 \$1.78 .66

NORTHERN ILLINOIS  
PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois reports for the year ended Sept. 30, with these comparisons:

1917 1916  
Gross earnings \$8,561,455 \$7,783,157  
Net earnings 5,257,256 4,508,483  
Net earnings 3,204,199 3,274,674

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## RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. Increase  
October—  
Oper revenue \$18,900,710 \$3,208,357  
Oper expenses 10,658,081 1,567,809  
Net revenue 8,242,629 1,640,548  
Taxes 1,267,129 474,801  
Uncl revenue 6 7,773 2,998  
Oper income 7,007,455 1,165,750  
Jan 1 to Oct 31—  
Oper revenue 159,909,480 27,013,391  
Oper expenses 97,333,768 18,478,618  
Net revenue 62,575,712 13,537,772  
Taxes 11,462,943 5,385,144  
Uncl revenue 60,647 9,153  
Oper income 51,112,769 8,292,415

WESTERN MARYLAND  
1917 Increase  
Third week Nov. 1917 1916  
From Jan 1 11,953,480 1,306,892

BIRMINGHAM & SOUTHERN  
1917 Increase  
October—  
Oper revenue 1917 1916  
From Jan 1 11,953,480 1,306,892

CANADIAN PACIFIC



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE ELEVEN  
MEET TOMORROW

East and South Will Witness  
Some Interesting Football Con-  
tests—Camp Devens vs. New-  
port N. R. Big Service Battle

## CORNELL-PENNSYLVANIA WINNERS

1893—Pennsylvania	50-0
1894—Pennsylvania	4-0
1895—Pennsylvania	46-2
1896—Pennsylvania	32-10
1897—Pennsylvania	4-0
1898—Pennsylvania	13-6
1899—Pennsylvania	25-0
1900—Pennsylvania	27-0
1901—Cornell	23-6
1902—Pennsylvania	12-4
1903—Pennsylvania	12-11
1904—Pennsylvania	42-0
1905—Pennsylvania	34-0
1906—Pennsylvania	6-5
1907—Tie	0-0
1908—Pennsylvania	12-4
1909—Pennsylvania	17-6
1910—Pennsylvania	12-6
1911—Pennsylvania	21-9
1912—Pennsylvania	7-2
1913—Cornell	21-0
1914—Cornell	24-12
1915—Pennsylvania	24-9
1916—Pennsylvania	23-3

Pennsylvania 13, Cornell 4. Tie, 1.

While there will not be as many college football games taking place tomorrow as has been the custom on Thanksgiving Day during the past few years, the eastern and southern sections of the United States are going to be provided with more than one contest which should furnish some keen competition and bring the season of 1917 to a successful close.

The big games of the East, so far as the colleges are concerned, will bring Cornell against Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh against Pennsylvania State College and Lehigh University against Rutgers. None of these games is expected to produce as good football as the corresponding games in 1916 on account of many of the star players being in the United States war service, but the competition ought to be hard fought and full of interesting features.

The Cornell-Pennsylvania series date back to 1893, and of the 24 games played Pennsylvania has won no less than 19, with four victories to the credit of Cornell, and the other result a scoreless tie played in 1906. Three of the four victories scored by Cornell have been in the last four years. Last fall Pennsylvania won by a score of 23 to 3, and at the present writing it looks very much as if the Red and Blue would retain the title another year.

Both colleges have been called upon to build up their teams from candidates who would not, under ordinary conditions, make the varsity. This is especially true in the case of Cornell, and Coach A. H. Sharpe is deserving of great credit for the way he has handled a very difficult situation at Ithaca. Coach R. C. Folwell at Pennsylvania has also done splendid work, although he has had a slightly higher grade of candidates to work with, especially in the back field, where Bell at quarterback, Strauss at halfback and Berry at fullback are above the average of football material. He has also had a brilliant end in Captain Miller and a fine center in Gray.

These two teams have played the University of Michigan this fall, and if the outcome of tomorrow's game is predicted on the comparative score basis, Pennsylvania will win without difficulty, as the Red and Blue defeated the Wolverines 16 to 0, while Michigan won from Cornell 42 to 0. This has, however, been a famous season for the unexpected in football and tomorrow may give the followers of these two teams another big surprise.

Lehigh and Rutgers will meet in their annual contest and this should be a battle royal. Lehigh has been defeated three times this year, but has a victory over Pennsylvania State and a 78-to-0 victory over Lafayette to its credit. This last result has given the team much confidence and it is ready for a hard game tomorrow. Rutgers has made a splendid showing this fall, and the 14-to-0 victory over the Newport Naval Reserve eleven places it high in eastern ranks and makes it a favorite for a victory tomorrow with those who have studied the situation closely.

University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State College are due to meet in their annual gridiron battle, and these two famous rivals are determined to make the result a doubtful issue up to the very last. On paper, Pittsburgh should be an easy winner, but Penn State has a way of playing above its regular form in these Thanksgiving Day battles and it is thought that the result will be close. Georgia Tech, the star team of the South, is to meet Auburn tomorrow, and this will give a line on the relative strength of the southern and western teams. There have been two occasions when western teams have faced southern ones this fall and the result is a scoreless tie and a big victory for the West. After winning the Western Conference title, Ohio State was forced to play a scoreless tie with Auburn. University of Chicago played Vanderbilt and the result was a 48-to-0 victory in favor of the former, so that Georgia Tech will have to defeat Auburn by a very substantial score if it is to bring the South up to the ranks of the western teams, especially as Vanderbilt defeated Auburn, 31 to 7. Tulane and Louisiana State will meet in a game which always proves popular among the followers of these two colleges.

A United States service game which is going to attract a lot of attention in New England will bring the Newport Naval Reserve eleven against the Camp Devens team at Braves Field, Boston. The Camp Devens team is coached by F. D. Houghton, the former Harvard

varsity coach, and now that officers are allowed to play on the team, it is a much stronger aggregation than it was earlier in the season. The team will take the field the same as it lined up against Camp Upton last Saturday, with the single exception that Lieut. David Henry, the former Brown University star, will play right tackle. This will give the soldiers a splendid punter, as Henry was one of the best when in the Brown lineup.

The Newport players are in championship form for the contest, and are intent on defeating the soldiers and thus make up for the defeat given them by Rutgers College last Saturday. It will be pretty much a case of Harvard vs. Yale, as the soldiers have been developed under the Harvard system and have a number of former Harvard stars in their line-up, while the Newport team is captained by C. R. Black Jr., Yale varsity captain last fall, and has been coached by W. T. Bull, assistant coach during the past few years.

C. C. N. Y. TO MEET  
FIVE COLLEGES

Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania,  
Rutgers and Princeton Swimmers on Schedule for 1917-18

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Swimming competition at the College of the City of New York for the season of 1917-18 will get under way next month, the first event scheduled being against Columbia University in the City College tank Dec. 7. In addition to the Blue and White, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Rutgers are to be met, the final event taking place March 1 in the Columbia tank.

With a number of veterans still in college, City College is confident of making a good showing. The team lost William Karsten, the 220 star, through his enlistment. The water poloists have lost Gerstenfeld, who has become an instructor, and is ineligible.

The eligibles are: Baehr, Shenberg, Schreiber, Bonnes, Anslender, Hodges, Grasham, Pops, Thour, Welz, Meyer, Stasia, Parker, Karsten, Leiter, and Auerbach. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7—Columbia at City College; 14—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 21—Rutgers at New Brunswick.

Jan. 4—Princeton at Princeton; 15—Yale at City College.

Feb. 8—Yale at New Haven; 11—Princeton at City College; 22—Pennsylvania at City College.

NEWPORT ELEVEN  
OFF FOR BOSTON

Capt. C. R. Black Jr. and All-  
Star Players Have Final Prac-  
tice for Camp Devens Game

NEWPORT, R. I.—Capt. C. R. Black Jr., and his Newport Naval Reserve football squad are scheduled to leave here this afternoon for Boston, where the eleven will meet Camp Devens tomorrow morning at Braves Field in their gridiron battle. The players are to stop at the Hotel Lenox, which will serve as headquarters for the followers of the eleven. It is expected that a large number of the reserves will accompany the team, and the band is to lead them.

Coach W. T. Bull put his men through another strenuous practice here Tuesday afternoon in final preparation for the game. All of the players were in championship form. Few changes have been made since the Rutgers game, but Coach Bull has had trouble at quarterback. Hite of Kentucky State ran the team for several games, and then Howard Miller, former Columbia quarterback, alternated with him. Purdy, quarter at Brown last year, has been at that position in practice and it is probable that he will play there in the Devens game.

CORNELL LINEUP  
NOT YET GIVEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell University football squad that will play the University of Pennsylvania tomorrow will leave here late this afternoon for Philadelphia with Coach A. H. Sharpe in charge of the players. The lineup of the team that will represent Cornell may not be given out by the coach until the team comes on to the field for the game.

Coach Sharpe said Tuesday he was not ready to announce his selections, intimating that much might depend on the condition of the players after the long trip to Philadelphia. There were reports among the undergraduates that Coach Sharpe had been experimenting in signal drills, and that many radical shifts and surprises were forthcoming. The players worked for more than an hour in final practice of formations Tuesday on which the team will rely in the game, and it was noticeable that frequent changes were made in the lineup, both in the line and backfield.

## INFILDER LEONARD TO ENLIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph Leonard, infielder of the Washington American League baseball team, has notified Manager Clark Griffith he will come here this week from his home in West Chicago, Ill., to enlist in the quartermaster's corps of the national army. Leonard will be the first member of the local team to enter the United States service.

## AMHERST REELECTS BODENHORN

AMHERST, Mass.—The student council of Amherst College announced Tuesday that Capt. Aaron Bodenhorn '19, of Cleveland has been reelected captain of the football team.

OHIO STATE WINS  
CHAMPIONSHIP

Greatest Upset of Season in the  
Western Conference Comes  
When Northwestern Defeats  
Michigan Eleven by 21 to 12

## WESTERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pct.
Ohio State	4	0	1	.750
Minnesota	3	0	1	.750
Wisconsin	3	0	2	.600
Northwestern	3	0	2	.600
Illinois	2	1	2	.500
Indiana	2	1	2	.500
Michigan	0	0	1	.000
Iowa	0	0	2	.000
Purdue	0	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The University of Michigan's return to the Western Conference football championship, made an actuality by the Wolverine's football game at Evanston, Ill., against Northwestern last Saturday, was signalized by the greatest upset of the season in the "Big Ten" conference. Northwestern outplayed and outscored the Michigan eleven by the decisive score of 21 to 12, in a game before the largest throng which ever attended an athletic event at Northwestern. The crowd numbered 16,000, the capacity of the Evanston field, which lacked accommodations for all who wanted tickets because it was fitted out with stands many years before the drawing power of the big varsity games of the present day was thought of.

The annual race of the Western Conference closed with the games last week, and Northwestern's victory over Michigan assured Ohio State University an uncontested right to the 1917 championship by leaving the Ohio team the only member of the "Big Ten" which passed the season without a defeat.

The game at Stagg Field, the University of Chicago's gridiron, between Wisconsin and Chicago, did not approach the Northwestern-Michigan game as an attraction, and the Chicago attendance was 12,000. The record of 28,000 Chicagoans in attendance at rival football attractions was accepted as a sign of the interest in clean sport, which failed to suffer in the Chicago district on account of the war.

Wisconsin won the game at Stagg Field, 18 to 0, displaying a better rounded offense at all times. At the close of the game Chicago had used all its supply of available players and substitutes, which on this year's meager squad totaled only enough for a team and a half.

Minnesota's team, which has been gathering power ever since it met its only defeat of the season at the hands of Wisconsin, proved too strong for Illinois' plucky team of lighter and less experienced men, and beat the Illinois on the latter's home field at Urbana, 27 to 6. The victory gave Minnesota the ranking of second place in the Western Conference this season. The Gophers displayed a typical Minnesota attack, advancing the ball with a precise team work that battered all prospects of victory out of the Illinois players by remorseless pounding through the line, with an occasional spurt of open field plays to trick the home team.

The game for the Indiana State University football championship at Bloomington, Ind., was fought out by two members of the conference, Indiana University winning from Purdue by a clean-cut superiority. Indiana and Purdue previously had eliminated all other state colleges from the Indiana title race. Besides winning the state title for Indiana University, the result placed that team ahead of Purdue in the finish of the "Big Ten" race, and as Indiana's team piled up 231 points to its opponents' 59 all season, that college has come to regard this year under Head Coach E. O. Stehm as the most successful of recent seasons for Indiana. It was the first year Indiana won from Purdue since 1910.

The University of Iowa, which had to begin the present season by teaching some of its football candidates their first lesson of how the game is played, seemed finally to have rounded into varsity shape, and defeated its old state rival, Iowa State College, 6 to 3, at Iowa City on the winner's gridiron. The battle between the state university team, representing the Western Conference, and the Iowa State College, representing the Missouri Valley Conference, was keenly contested, and as far as touchdowns, the two eleven fought to a standstill. All the scoring for both teams was done by drop kicks. Flittingly through, Capt. E. J. Davis '18 closed his Iowa varsity career and wound up the 1917 season spectacularly by kicking the field goal which decided the game, almost as the final whistle ended the fourth quarter of the game.

While all other nine teams of the Conference were engaged in games which had a bearing on their championship status in the Middle West, Ohio State's champion eleven was playing a game for the benefit of soldiers of the Ohio National Guard Division encamped at Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, Ala. The game was played in the latter city. The Ohio team's opponent was Alabama Polytechnic, and the Auburn team held Ohio to a scoreless tie by hard playing which surpassed the "Techs" showing against any of their southern opponents for the recent year. The game was one time that Halfback C. W. Harley's kicking failed the Ohioans, and the middle west champions twice lost chances to score when attempted field goals by their all-American star went wide.

The disbanding of Chicago and

Michigan teams, which finished their schedules with the defeats of last Saturday, left Coach A. A. Stagg of the Maroon and Head Coach F. H. Yost of Michigan free to turn their attention elsewhere, and it was characteristic of the two famous football leaders of the West, that they immediately turned to more football. Mr. Stagg left on Monday to give his coaching experience for the benefit of the team representing the eighty-six army division at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill. Mr. Yost, after making a short trip to his home in Nashville, Tenn., went to Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich., where he will take oversight of the final preparation of the officers' eleven of the eighty-fifth division to play Camp Grant at Stagg Field, Chicago, on Dec. 1. The action of the two coaches means that Stagg and Yost will at last get a chance to pit their football knowledge against one another, after waiting since 1905, the date of the last Chicago-Michigan game, when, when an annual feature, used to be the football classic of the West.

Purdue University will not close its season at once, but on Dec. 1 will play Camp Zachary Taylor at that army post, Louisville, Ky. Indiana University will play at the army camp at Hattiesburg, Miss. The University of Illinois has scheduled a Thanksgiving Day game against Camp Funston of Kansas at Kansas City, Mo., and Ohio State will return north to tackle the eleven at Camp Sherman near Chillicothe, O. These extra season games will end the 1917 football activities of teams in the Western Intercollegiate A. A.

LAKEWOOD PLANS  
GOLF TOURNEY

N. H. Maxwell, Winner of the  
Event in 1916, Among Those  
Who Will Compete

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—A field of about 80 golfers is expected to start tomorrow in the qualifying round of the annual open tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. This tournament has always attracted the leading golfers of the eastern section of the United States, and while the war will undoubtedly keep a few away from this year's competition, there is sure to be a good field.

N. H. Maxwell, the present United North and South amateur champion, is sure to be a competitor, as he has been here for a couple of days and has done some practice work over the course, getting a 77, which is not at all bad. Maxwell won the tournament in 1916 and is anxious to repeat. While it is not definitely known yet, it is expected that G. W. White of Flushing, who was defeated by Maxwell in the final round last winter, will enter this year. Percy Kendall of Deal, W. M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, J. S. Worthington of Sunningdale, England, and L. G. Spindler of Fox Hills are others who have entered for the affair. C. E. Van Vleck of Baltusrol is also expected to be on hand.

For the first time since the tournaments were started, there will not be any silver cups offered this year. Only gun-metal trophies are to go to the winners and all of the proceeds of the tourney are to be turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association fund. Each participant will be assessed \$10, which will pay for the tournament proper and for the handicaps to be played on Saturday, which will be open to all players, except those who reach the final in each division.

SUBURBAN LEAGUE  
BASKETBALL CARD

Four new schools have joined the Suburban Basketball League, and the season promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The new members are Watertown High School, Oliver Ames High School, Winchester High School and Natick High School. The schedule of the league follows:

Dec. 14, Watertown at North Easton; 21, Wellesley at North Easton. Jan. 1, Natick at Winthrop, Oliver Ames at Chelsea; 8, Winchester at Wellesley; 11, Winthrop at North Easton; 12, Chelsea at Natick, Wellesley at Watertown; 18, Wellesley at Winthrop, Watertown at Natick; 19, Chelsea at Winchester; 25, Winthrop at Natick; 26, Chelsea at Wellesley, Winthrop at Watertown. Feb. 1, Chelsea at North Easton, Winthrop at Natick, Wellesley at Natick; 8, Chelsea at Winthrop, Oliver Ames at Natick; 9, Winthrop at Winchester; 12, Natick at Watertown; 15, Winchester at North Easton; 16, Winthrop at Wellesley; 18, Winchester at Chelsea; 22, Oliver Ames at Watertown; 25, Winthrop at Chelsea. March 1, Watertown at Winthrop, Oliver Ames at Winchester; 2, Natick at Wellesley; 4, Wellesley at Chelsea; 8, Chelsea at Watertown; 9, Winthrop at Winchester; 11, Natick at Chelsea.

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL TOMORROW

Cornell vs. Pennsylvania.  
Springfield T. S. vs. Holy Cross.  
Bucknell vs. Wesleyan.  
Pittsburgh vs. Pennsylvania State.  
Johns Hopkins vs. Maryland State.  
Lehigh vs. Rutgers.  
Washington and Lee vs. Washington and Jefferson.  
Tulane vs. Louisiana.  
South Carolina vs. Citadel.  
Georgia Tech vs. Auburn.  
Haskell vs. Mississippi A. & M.  
Clemson vs. Davidson.  
Mississippi vs. Mississippi College.  
Texas vs. Arkansas.  
Syracuse vs. Nebraska.  
Washington vs. Washington A. C.  
Alabama vs. Camp Gordon.

## N. Y. U. ELECTS FLOYD EGAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the executive council of the New York University Athletic Association here Tuesday the members of this year's football team elected Quarterback Floyd Egan captain for next year.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Indiana University made a very satisfactory showing in football this fall.

Yale has begun winter track training, and plans to enter men in the various indoor meets. As in the case of fall athletics, no student will be eligible to represent the Elis unless he is taking the reserve officers training corps course.

Now that the Harvard athletic committee has decided to sanction formal varsity hockey, track and field, rowing and baseball, this winter and coming spring, the Crimson will continue to follow out the ideas of the United States Government regarding athletics during the war.

Manager J. J. Barry of the Boston American League Baseball Club has announced that he will not take part in any athletics at the Charlestown Navy Yard except baseball. If he is still in the navy next spring he should be a big help in developing a fine line to represent his service.

In order to economize financially, the Harvard athletic authorities are not to award sweaters during the period of the war, but have granted numerals to the members of the freshman football eleven. It cannot be said that those players who are taking part in informal varsity athletics at Cambridge this year are not doing it for the sake of the sport as they will not receive any of the rewards which have gone to members of previous Harvard varsity teams and which are highly prized by the winners.

ALL SPORTS FOR  
HARVARD TEAMS

Informal Hockey, Track and  
Field Athletics, Rowing and  
Baseball at the University

Harvard University is to have informal varsity hockey, track and field athletics, rowing and baseball, this winter and spring, according to a decision of the athletic committee of the university at a meeting held Tuesday evening at Cambridge. This step is taken in line with that regarding informal varsity football this fall and it is probable that no intercollegiate games will be played.

Schedules in the various sports will be arranged for the most part with training camps and naval stations, as in the case of the informal football team this fall. Informal hockey teams were authorized by the committee for this winter, and crew and baseball for the spring. These will be organized as in the case of football, and will differ from the teams of ordinary years only in the fact that they will not represent the university formally in intercollegiate athletics.

Freshman athletics will go on as usual, according to the decision of the committee last evening, which reaffirmed the stand taken earlier in the fall in regard to football.

It was decided to award no sweaters this year to any of the teams in order to save expense. The grant of insignia to the freshmen who played against Yale was approved.

The following hockey schedule, drawn up for the freshman squad, was ratified by the athletic committee:

Jan. 11, Stone School in the Stadium; 19, Pomfret at Pomfret; 26, Phillips-Exeter in the stadium.

Feb. 2, Phillips-Andover in the Stadium; 9, St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

MILITARY POLO  
BEING PLANNED

Members of United States Army  
and State Guard Organiza-  
tions Expected to Take Part

Military pony polo is expected to become popular in the United States this winter and next summer with games played not only among the soldiers of the army, but also by members of the various state guard organizations. The first contest among the latter will take place at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, tomorrow morning when two teams selected from members of the first troop cavalry, Massachusetts State Guard, play an exhibition match which will be open to the public free of charge.

K. H. Holbrook is manager of polo at the armory and he plans to arrange for an extensive schedule after the first of the year. The facilities at the big armory for playing the indoor game cannot be excelled. The ring undoubtedly is the largest in the country and offers the opportunity for much more action than would be thought possible in indoor polo. The game as it has been played informally at the armory is just about as fast and as exciting as the outdoor game.

The makeup of the First Troop teams will be as follows:

TEAM A TEAM B  
Lee Watson, No. 1, No. 1, Andrew Hepburn  
A. F. Goodwin (capt.), No. 2.  
No. 2, Kenneth H. Holbrook (capt.)  
Albert Fletcher, back, back, Newell Bent.

Three periods of seven minutes will be played, with five minutes intermission.

## ARMY TEAMS BOWL MATCHES

War Department, Headquarters of the Northeast, was represented at bowling Tuesday night, when two teams in the recently organized league opened the season in Boston. The men failed to hit the pins very well. The army field clerks, adjutant's department, won three of the four points contested with quartermaster's team. Another branch of the service was in action at the New Boston Alleys, when seven teams in the navy yard organization rolled their weekly events.

SCHOOLBOYS IN  
LEAGUE CONTESTS

Boston High School, Suburban,  
Triangular and Boston District  
Games Scheduled Tomorrow

Tomorrow will witness the close of the 1917 schoolboy football season, with the exception of a few post-season games scheduled for next month, and games are scheduled in four leagues. Two games each are on the card in the Suburban and the Boston High School leagues, one in the Triangular League, and one in the Boston District League.

In Boston proper the most important game will be that between Boston Latin School and Boston English High School at Braves Field. This game will have a very important bearing on the Boston High School League. If English High School is victorious, the championship of the league will go without question to the Boston High School of Commerce. Should Latin School win, Latin and Commerce will be tied for championship honors, and as Latin and Commerce refuse to play with each other, the championship will be in some doubt, unless the two teams can be persuaded to meet for the title.

Coach D. J. O'Flaherty of English has been working his boys hard for some little time, and to a man the squad is in excellent shape, and ready for the game with Latin. English High School is generally favored to win the contest, but with so much depending on a victory, Coach Fred O'Brien of Latin School has been working with his team, teaching new formations and adding strength to the defensive line, and the E. H. S. boys look for some strong competition.

The other game in the league will be between Dorchester and Mechanic Arts at the Dunbar Avenue playground. These two teams now occupy the lowest positions in the league standing, each having lost three games and won none, and they will play hard tomorrow, as the team that loses will have to take the bottom place, with four defeats, while the winner will take fourth place, with three defeats and one victory. The game is not expected to bring out anything very great in the way of football; but it certainly should bring out some hard competition. Dorchester's captain, Raymond Paten, has been suspended by Coach Arthur Ross, and the loss of the veteran right tackle in tomorrow's game will be a severe one.

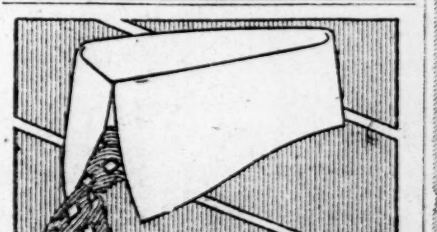
The two games in the Suburban League will attract the crowds outside of Boston proper. Medford meets Malden and Somerville meets Rindge Technical School at Cambridge. As is the case in the Boston High School League, a lot depends on the outcome of the games. Should Somerville defeat Rindge, and Medford lose to Malden, there will be a tie between Medford and Malden for the league championship. Somerville is likely to defeat Rindge, but there is little chance that Malden will be able to defeat Medford, or even hold Medford to a low score. A victory for Medford will give that team the championship regardless of the outcome of the Somerville-Rindge game.

Somerville has a slight advantage over Rindge this season, and while there is little doubt that Rindge will give Somerville a hard fight, Somerville should win the game. In the 19 years these two schools have met in an annual battle, Somerville has won eight, lost five, and the other six games have been tied.

The game between Brookline and Newtonville in the Triangular League will draw a great crowd, as both teams are rated as being among the strongest in the State, and they are about evenly matched. Both have their firm supporters, who will be present to encourage the boys. In the event of a victory for Brookline, it will mean a triple tie for the Triangular League title. Both teams will put their heaviest men into the game, and it should be a struggle worth seeing.

## W. AND J. MEN ON LONG TRIP

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Nineteen Washington and Jefferson football players left here Tuesday night on the final journey of the season, a trip that will carry them 1500 miles and end the year with two big games, one at Richmond tomorrow, with Washington and Lee, and the other Saturday at Toledo, O., with the Camp Sherman soldiers.



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HYDE MEETS RILEY  
IN FINAL ROUND

Harvard Club of New York Star  
Favored to Win National  
Squash Tennis Tournament  
at Squash Club Courts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club meets A. W. Riley of the Princeton and Squash clubs this afternoon, in the final round of the national scratch squash tennis tournament on the courts of the Squash Club. These two finalists rank high in squash tennis, and the match should be a hard-fought one with Hyde a slight favorite to win as he ranks second to Champion E. S. Winston of the Harvard Club.

Hyde won his way to the final round Tuesday afternoon, by defeating J. V. Onatavia Jr., of the Harvard Club in the semifinal round in straight games, 15-5, 15-10. Hyde did not have to extend himself in order to win the match.

Riley won his place in the final round by defeating J. W. Appel of the Harvard Club in the semifinal round, 15-5, 15-9. This match was fully as easy for Riley as was the victory of Hyde. The summary:

SEMIFINAL ROUND  
F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated J. V. Onatavia Jr., Harvard Club, 15-5, 15-10.  
A. W. Riley, Squash Club, defeated J. W. Appel, Harvard, 15-5, 15-9.

PENNSYLVANIA IS  
READY FOR CORNELL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A final light workout will be given the University of Pennsylvania football men this afternoon. Coach R. C. Folwell put the finishing polish on his aggregation Tuesday for the important game tomorrow with Cornell. The team dispensed with scrimmage drill, but the coach sent it through a hard signal drill. The entire eleven was on Franklin Field with the exception of Captain Miller.

Wharton and Mercer were on the field aiding Coach Folwell in grooming the men. Mercer devoted his time to the backfield and showed Berry and his comrades several fine points of football. After little preliminary workout, such as forward passing, running down punts and charging, Coach Folwell sent the scrubs against the varsity in a shadow scrimmage.

## NEW TOWN HALL DEDICATED

WESTON, Mass.—The new Town Hall was dedicated last evening in the presence of nearly 500 townspeople and visiting city and town officials. The new building, which cost \$100,000, is part of the proposed civic improvement center, planned for Weston.

## COLGATE ELECTS H. C. GILLO

UTICA, N. Y.—H. C. Gillo of Milwaukee has been elected captain of the Colgate College football team for 1918. Gillo is regarded as one of the best line plungers in the East. He has played three years as fullback on the Colgate varsity.

## CITY COLLEGE WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The soccer team of the College of the City of New York continued its winning Tuesday by taking a game from the naval reserves of Brooklyn, by 2 goals to 0. The sailors played a strong game.



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Sirloin Cut  
PURE  
CODFISH

is not the ordinary kind, but a quality  
you have never seen, unless you know  
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It is packed from the choicest steaks cut  
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OLD NEW ENGLAND STYLE

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It's different from others

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in the making and the ma-  
terials used are of a higher  
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All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook

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you don't find it the best stove polish you ever

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Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

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Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not  
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times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used  
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Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on  
stove registers, stove pipes—Prevents rusting.  
Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel  
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Apply to your dealer or write to:  
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Fifteen years' experience as Editor-in-Chief  
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Transportation Expert for U. S. Government.  
Highest references in connection with all  
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private secretary, and accept small salary.  
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The careful attention of the  
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AFTER YOUR DINNER AT  
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Remember to take home some doughnuts  
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Our Chicken Pie is Unsurpassed  
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Quick, Splendid, Spotless.

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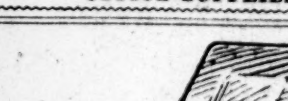
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## J. C. BURROWS AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

"Burrows of Michigan and the Republican Party." A biography and history. By William Dana Orout. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 vols. \$6 net.

Julius Caesar Burrows, the subject of this tribute, was a national law-maker of prominence from 1873 to 1911, with the exception of a few years in the seventies. Most of the time he was a representative and was prominent both as a debater unusually eloquent, well-informed, and authoritative in resort to parliamentary law, and as a hard-working molder of the form of legislation carried on in committee rooms. For reasons which he well understood he never was his party's formal and successful candidate for Speaker of the House; but he had the personal satisfaction of knowing that many good judges considered him as without a peer as a presiding officer, in which opinion they were confirmed whenever he acted as such. When in 1895 he entered the Senate he still continued his especially influential service as an expert adviser on the technical form that law should take. This was possible even when he was a minority representative and was debarred from shaping the substance of a law. But the Senate afforded no such opportunity for Mr. Burrows' oratory as the House did; and it may well be questioned whether in his case, as in others that might be mentioned, the transfer from the lower to the higher body was one that brought either personal advantage or national betterment.

Mr. Burrows kept no diary or journal. He wrote few letters. About all he left his biographer to work upon and with was a large and to an extent a complete collection of scrapbooks with the comments of newspapers upon his words and deeds, and with more or less accurate reports of his utterances on public questions. Add to these files of the Congressional Record and material of a reminiscent sort furnished by Mr. Burrows' friends, and it will be seen that the biographer inevitably has been forced to write what might be called an "objective" book about the Michigan partisan and politician. Hence the historical part of the book, and the full citation of the speeches of the congressman and senator.

Quite a different and a far more readable and attractive book could and would have been made if there were data showing just why men as intimate with each other as Burrows, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, Reed, Cannon, Dingley and Aldrich were, did as they did as partisans and as patriots. As it is, with the exception of a few letters from relatively unimportant persons in public life about minor rather than major public questions, the biography is barren of that sort of data for forming a judgment which always is as illuminating as it is interesting.

Mr. Burrows came of Scotch-English stock, that by way of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, finally distributed itself throughout the Central States. A reader of the lives of Garfield and McKinley will find much in the early career of Burrows to recall their experiences, in home, school, church, politics, the Civil War, and first experiments in Congress. He grew up in an environment where there were plain living and high thinking, where the feeling against slavery was intense, and where Horace Greeley of The New York Tribune set the standard for political thought and action. Burrows went to war, experienced its rigors, and came out of it a fierce hater of the people who had blocked the cause of the North while the war was on, and also of the people who had caused the war. This passionate distrust of the South and dislike for its political and sectional leaders he retained throughout most of his congressional career; and he was one of the last of his party's leaders to be nationalized in feeling.

From first to last in his political career he profited by an asset that carried him far, namely, his likable personality. He was winsome, persuasive, easily approached, and a good "mixer." If he hit an opponent hard in a forensic struggle or in the give and take of conversation, it did not leave the scar that Mr. Reed's words often did. Mr. Burrows was not forward. He had reserves of character, manner and accumulated knowledge that made him all the more redoubtable and weighty when he did join in the fray of argument; but he was not always looking for trouble. Ordinarily master of an extremely florid and rhetorical type of oratory, imaginative and full of deep feeling, and enjoying platform work with new and critical audiences, he built up early in his career a reputation for success in vote winning that made him desired above most Republicans of national fame as a stump-speaker in state and national campaigns. As the years passed he curbed his rhetoric, added reason to imagination, and in the course of time came to be effective in the congressional forum as well as on the hustings.

This biography, apart from such interest as there may be in the man, has its chief value to the student of history in the candid disclosure it makes of how far partisanship will carry good men. Mr. Burrows grew up with the Republican Party, spoke for it in its days of youth, labored loyally for it in its days of prime, and went down with it when, under his and other leaders' direction, it declined to adjust itself to popular demands. His biographer politely but none the less candidly has made it possible for him who reads to see that Senator Burrows' impulses were better than his habits and his deeds. The Republican Party made him; he helped make the Republican Party. He worshiped his creator. The result

was that as the new issues of the Twentieth Century came Michigan did not find in her much-honored law-maker a willingness either to sympathize with or to help on reforms which the country at large was demanding. He was of the "Old Guard" and not with the new generation of senators, Republicans and Democrats, who were aiding Roosevelt, prodding Taft, and getting ready to support Wilson. Just why, in his own words, Senator Burrows took this position we are not permitted to know; but it was due in part to a hyperloyalty to party that for a time dominated the man, leading him to wink at policies and at deeds that he never would have advised or condoned had his own ideals been consulted. He stood pat when he should have revolted; but it was not in him publicly to confess shortcomings in the party he loved or to purge it from enemies within. Its foes without he could and did fight to the last.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Edward J. Russell, a fellow of the Royal Society, in his third edition of "Soil Conditions and Plant Growth," published by Longmans, gives an authoritative account of our knowledge of the soil as a medium for plant life. As director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden his name is well known in the agricultural world. To the present edition he has added a chapter on the properties of the soil. Charles W. Tomkinson in "State Help for Agriculture," published by Fisher Unwin, pleads for a fuller development of agriculture through the provision of state capital, considering that the remedy for the present lack of capital cannot be found in an import duty upon corn. Amongst other proposals put forward by him is one for the greater encouragement by the State to show wider interests in agricultural success.

J. W. Wallace and J. Johnston, who are warm admirers in England of Walt Whitman and who visited him after having corresponded with him for some time, have written a volume entitled "Visits to Walt Whitman," which Allen & Unwin are publishing.

Some years ago addresses given on various occasions by Henry Austin Bruce, the first Lord Aberdare, were printed for private circulation. They have now been published by C. J. Thynne under the title "Lectures and Addresses." The chief interest of these addresses lies in the circumstances of their delivery rather than in their matter; some were delivered as far back as 1850.

Headley Brothers have added to their "New Commonwealth" series "The World of States" by C. Delisle Burns, who advocates interstate cooperation as "a machinery for political reconstruction both in the internal and the external affairs of its component states."

"Old French Songs for the Nursery" is the title of a collection published by Messrs. Harrap which should prove attractive as well as instructive. The collection, which is illustrated by Anne Anderson, is arranged with accompaniment for use at the piano.

Messrs. Kegan Paul are the publishers of a "Russian Poetry Reader," edited, with an introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by A. E. Semeonoff and H. J. W. Tillyard. The authors to whom the editors introduce English readers are Pushkin, his successors, Lermontov, Krylov, Kolstov, Nekrasov, and Nadson. Some of these poets have already been made familiar to English readers by Mme. Jarivstov in her volume on "Russian Poets and Poems," in which she gives translations of passages from the works of Russian classics.

In "The Book of School Games," edited by C. E. Hodges and published by Mr. Evans, are some useful chapters upon playground games. The editor claims that hitherto no classification has been attempted of games on a basis of suitability to the age of the players. As opinions upon this classification, but the effort is distinctly commendable. The work is intended to be of use to teachers, who will doubtless welcome the list of games of considerable variety, and it is illustrated with diagrams.

Pitman's have published a small book, "Talks on English Composition," by W. Jayne Weston, which gives advice to those who are anxious to master the intricacies of English grammar and to acquire power to express different shades of meaning. Obviously this can best be attained by studying the best authors and aiming at simplicity and clearness.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH'S POEMS  
"To-Road and Trail." By Douglas Malloch. Indianapolis, Ind. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.25 net.

Douglas Malloch is always grateful and refreshing reading, and his latest collection of poems is no exception to the rule. It is not a book to be read through at a sitting, but one to be kept at hand, and taken up at odd moments, for Douglas Malloch is a poet with one theme, albeit he plays upon it in a thousand different ways. It is not great poetry, perhaps; only now and again does there come along "an inspired line," but there is the freedom of the forest about his verse, and such a wonderful lilt in his lines, that one is often not greatly concerned as to what he is saying.

There's folks that like the good dry land, / An' folks that like the sea, / But rock an' river, shoal an' sand, / Are good enough for me.

And so it goes on. Those who elect to spend a little while with Douglas Malloch are always sure of making the shortest possible passage for the open, and staying there all the time.

## MEDIÆVAL FRENCH AND GERMAN ART

"L'Art Allemand et l'Art Français du Moyen Age." By Emile Male. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris. 13. 50.

M. Emile Male writes with the enthusiasm of an artist and the expert knowledge of a connoisseur. The object of his book is to prove that the mediæval architecture of Germany was never original work, but copied, often after some lapse of time and in most cases from French designs, which were so varied and so beautiful during the period of which he writes. He maintains that neither in outline nor in detail did the German architects, at any time, depart sufficiently from those they imitated to claim any originality in their work.

That M. Male's book is controversial, will be quickly recognized. Writers whose patriotism has exceeded the accuracy and profundity of their research have maintained that the mediæval monuments to German industry are also the witnesses to that country's inventive genius, and have even

grandeur, so that with the dignity of a vast structure were combined also a tenderness, a delicacy, an irresistible charm, inherently characteristic of the race. To the artist and the patriot as he writes of the broken shells, all that now remains of Soissons and "le sourire de Rheims," the latter probably the most beloved of all those stately buildings which for centuries have been the pride and glory of France, there would come a sense of loss well-nigh irreparable, had there not been raised in their stead monuments to his country's glory, which he knows, in his heart, to be of a far more enduring fabric.

## FRENCH HILL-TOWNS FROM A NEW ASPECT

"The Hill-Towns of France." By Eugénie M. Fryer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.

The architectural achievements of France have tempted so many writers into filling volumes that it would have seemed hardly possible that they might be treated of from yet a different aspect. Still, a different treatment occurred to Mrs. Fryer when she



Road leading into La Fauouët

declared that the magnificent structures of northern Italy are due to the conquest of Lombardy by the Germans who carried their art with them to Ravenna, Como, Pavia, and Milan.

Such theories the writer is at great pains to refute, and his intimate knowledge of eastern as well as western art has assisted him in his task. The question of Lombardian architecture has already been ably answered by the Italian writer, Signor Cattaneo, who maintains that it is entirely oriental in its origin. Since his writings, published some 30 years ago, further Eastern research has brought convincing proofs as to the accuracy of this contention. One of the most interesting of these is cited by M. Male. A few years ago on the road between Memphis and Thebes, a French explorer, a M. Cledat, discovered beneath the sands on the edge of the desert a monastery. It belonged to Christian Egypt of the Fifth and Sixth centuries. The sculptural tracings were found to resemble exactly those produced in Lombardian art. Other discoveries of early Christian Egypt go to show also from whence the Lombardian artist took his models.

That the German architect of the Middle Ages was not the always successful pupil of brilliant masters may be said to be the main thesis of M. Male's book. The student of French architecture in the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries, a period of extraordinary fecundity in France, will find how varied and remarkable was the work of French builders. It has been stated that Germany was among the first to vault her cathedrals, but that the system of vaulting was original to France would appear now to be beyond dispute. In examining the cathedrals of mediæval Germany, M. Male has come to the conclusion that neither Metz nor Spire—which it has been claimed were among the earliest vaulted cathedrals in Germany—were actually vaulted before the Twelfth Century, whereas churches in France were already vaulted in the Eleventh. The slender columns of the Cathedral at Spire, as it was first built, could not, it is affirmed, have supported a vaulted roof. Later, when the Cathedral was vaulted, it was found that much additional support was necessary. The history of Metz Cathedral shows that it was burnt down in the Twelfth Century, and from the chronicler's description it is to be gathered that the roof was flat. Later, when it was rebuilt, the roof was vaulted. M. Male holds that the first church to be vaulted in Germany was that of Laach in Eifel, built on the same lines as, though to the Frenchman lacking the great beauty and grandeur of, the Abbey of Vézelay in Burgundy, and dating from the Twelfth Century. Vaulting did not, however, come into great favor in Germany until the French discovery of pointed arches was made, and adopted in the most famous of German buildings, such as at Bonn, Worms and Cologne. Of transitional art, there appears to have been little or nothing during this period in Germany, where as the architecture of France and England is amazingly rich in the variety and ingenuity of its designs.

M. Male has devoted the latter part of his book to describing the cathedrals of Rheims and Soissons, which were being shelled by enemy guns, even as he wrote. Of these Gothic buildings in Northern France, "so superb," as an English writer has declared, "in all their features, that it is impossible to contrast their superiority to any corresponding group of buildings," none are more beautiful than those of Soissons and Rheims. It was the unique genius of the French mediæval artist to know how to combine grace and

undertook to write of French architecture and named her contribution to that already extensive library, "The Hill-Towns of France."

From their very position, dominating the surrounding country below, which gave them great strategic advantage during war time, these towns were built to serve as fortified strongholds. Not only has Mrs. Fryer gone into detailed and highly instructive description of these fortress towns and their celebrated monuments, but her chief aim has been to show how they reflected the history and characteristics of the province to which they belonged and those of the king or feudal knight who caused them to be built. In this manner did Taline treat of painting in his "Psychology of Art." It is an aspect of national art that cannot fail to be interesting, and Mrs. Fryer has proved herself equal to the demands it makes upon the erudition of the author who sets himself such a task.

Mrs. Fryer has divided the hill towns of France into four distinct types, and has described the various examples of these types selected by her, from the architectural as well as from the historical and psychological point of view. She gives us the large town, protected by a citadel, such as Poitiers; the feudal castle, residence of some great lord, such as Gallard in Normandy, built by Richard Coeur de Lion; "the sunshine of whose nature still impregnates the walls, whose gay laughter lingers in cracks and crannies"; the fortified town, such as St. Jean du Doligt in Brittany, and the monastic hill-town, whose defenses were built to defend a shrine such as the famous Mont St. Michel.

Down to the Eleventh Century Mrs. Fryer has traced the awakening of the ideal of democracy in France, by means of these pages, writ in stone, "an ideal for which," she says, "France has fought and bled since that first Eleventh Century vision, and is fighting for today with a grimness of determination unequalled in her history."

## AMERICAN NOTES

The Imperial Year Book for Canada (the Mortimer Company, Ltd., Ottawa, \$3) is the 1917-18 edition of a work of reference invaluable to journalists, statisticians, public servants, and writers on contemporary phases of life in the Dominion. The political, economic and financial history of the nation is concisely reviewed, as well as all data for a contemporary survey furnished, not omitting of course a full record of the war as it has touched Canada on every side. In typography, classification of its facts, range of its dragnet, and fresh presentation of dry-as-dust details, the book is praise-worthy.

A second book of the season on the "Little Theater in the United States," in this case written by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, describes 60 such ventures.

Clayton Hamilton, the dramatic critic of New York City, has written prefaces and critical notes for the edition of Pinero's social plays which is forthcoming.

John Meigs, formerly head of the well-known "Hill School" in Pennsylvania, has been made a permanent figure in the list of American schoolmasters, thanks to his biography, written by W. Russell Bowie.

Joseph Friedlander has compiled an anthology of 700 poems by Jews and by Christians about Jews.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

While sculptors, art critics and patriots are having a trench fight over the merit or demerit of George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln now in Cincinnati, and proffered in replica to London, many less aesthetic, but quite as loving admirers of Lincoln will be "pacifists" for the nonce and turn to the volume of hitherto unpublished and uncollected letters by Lincoln now assembled and published by Mr. Gilbert A. Tracy. Some persons will read the book because they read everything about Lincoln or by him. He is their superman, their demi-god, their idol, their ideal; and of such there are many in many lands and of many races.

Sources of new Lincolniana are not so numerous now but that collectors can concentrate their watch on rather limited areas of supply. One by one letters and legal documents filter into auction rooms, when individuals or families that have cherished them as precious belongings, become impetuous, or as their descendants lose reverence for such family assets and decide to cash in. Search of the files of the press of the smaller communities of the middle states occasionally brings to light a clue that causes some hidden memorial of the great commoner to come to light. Last, but not least, there are the unsorted and unedited collections of letters and documents left en bloc to historical or antiquarian societies by heirs of politicians and statesmen who not only knew Lincoln, but also corresponded with him.

To more than hint at the "finds" which Mr. Tracy, the Connecticut farmer, has assembled, is not feasible. Lincoln's candor shines forth in his note to Secretary of State Clayton in 1849, when he says, "My being among the people while you and they (the Cabinet) are not, will excuse the apparent presumption." His simple personal habits are disclosed in his apology to one Thomas. "When," he wrote, "I received the letter I put it in my old hat, and buying a new one the next day, the old one was set aside, and so the letter was lost sight of for the time." A client sends him a check for \$25. He replies: "You must think I am a high-priced man. You are too liberal with your money. Fifteen dollars is enough for the job." And back goes a \$10 bill. His attitude as a politician with a sense of honor is shown in his word to Lyman Trumbull, "I am in, and shall go for any one nominated unless he be 'platformed' expressly or implied on some ground which I may think wrong." In other words, as far back as 1856, he was an incipient "mugwump." He writes to Hannah Armstrong in 1857, a letter offering as a lawyer to defend her son charged with murder, which, in its brevity, nobility and completeness as a "human document" rivals his famous war letter to Mrs. Bixby. His motives for the offer were two: the lad must have a fair trial, and gratitude must be shown for the mother's kindness to him, when, as he says, "Your roof afforded me shelter without money and without price."

That Lincoln used his influence by writing anonymously for the press is shown by his note anent getting something into The Prairie Beacon. "I know the editor will be entirely safe in publishing the article. Get it into the first paper," he wrote. In 1858, referring to some of Douglas' recent speeches which he had heard he said: "It is all as bombastic and hollow as Napoleon's bulletins sent back from his campaign in Russia." Thus speaks a man who has read history. But the next page discloses the bucolic wit, the man of the people whose figures of speech come from the farm. To defeat colonization by illegal voters he proposes to his friend Judd that a detective be hired, so that when the "trick is attempted upon us" then "the saddle may come up on the other horse." To a Rock Island admirer, who persists in urging him to aspire to the Presidency, he writes in 1859, "Seriously, I do not think I am fit for the Presidency." To J. J. Crittenden, the Kentucky statesman, he writes spurning the scheme to stand on a platform that was made up of "weasel" phrases, and capable of being variously interpreted; and he closes with the pregnant words, "Compromises of principles break of their own weight." Yet a more astute opportunist than Lincoln, when methods of winning a fight for right were involved, never lived.

Not a few of the letters garnered in this volume are valueless either as indications of the man's thought or conduct. Especially in those days of high cost of white paper it does seem superfluous to reprint a note like this:

"Wm. C. Baker  
You request an autograph, and here it is.  
A. Lincoln."

or one like this  
"Sec. of War, please see the bearer, who is marshal of the S. District of Illinois.  
A. Lincoln."

There is considerable truth in Leslie Stephen's comment on the propensity of admirers of great persons to publish everything in any way associated with their heroes or heroines. He said, apropos the Browning Letters, "There comes to be a competition among the idolaters who collect relics of a great man, which proves the spread, not of real appreciation, but of the knowledge that appreciation is the correct thing." Joseph Cook, erstwhile famous but now fast becoming forgotten by Bostonians, had a phrase which he was wont to use, that often is applicable to excessive language and conduct. It was this, "the ponderosity of particularity." Lincoln's sense of humor would have been aroused had he foreseen the meticulous care with which every word he ever wrote was to be snatched from oblivion; and that artists would ever wrangle over how homely he was

or was not, and whether his feet were proportioned to the rest of his body, he would have dismissed with an apt and ludicrous anecdote drawn from life.

## AUGUSTIN DALY. MENTOR OF ACTORS

"The Life of Augustin Daly." By Joseph Francis Daly. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1917. \$4 net.

It could hardly have been expected that an attorney-at-law, busy with the affairs of his own profession, would write about his brother's activities from a critical viewpoint. This book is an intimate, rather literal record of Augustin Daly's development of such noted players as Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, and the "big four"—Ada Rehan, John Drew, Mrs. Gilbert and James Lewis. Copious quotations from Daly's correspondence give clear intimation of his alertness and kindness, and a complete chronology of his productions runs through the book.

For an artistic appraisal of Daly's achievement, however, one must still go to such sources as the published criticisms by William Winter and George Bernard Shaw. These critics were at one in their analytical appreciation of the artistry of Ada Rehan, and praise for the manager's restoration to the theater of the old English comedies; but Shaw pointed out Daly's growing tendency to regard a play as a "vehicle" for virtuoso acting. Shaw objected to the shifting of emphasis from interest in the play's message to interest in the player's personality; that is, abandonment of the repertory system in favor of the star system. The star system inclined Daly, as it does all theatrical producers, to distort the play to fit the peculiar personality and unique talents of the starred player; whereas the repertory system tends to present a play substantially as the author wrote it.

Curiously enough, Daly built up his whole tradition of artistic performance on a true repertory basis. He continued for many years an exemplar of ensemble interest in acting. Clara Morris, after her great success in the star rôle in "L'Article 47," was required to play a minor part in "Saratoga." Only during the final Daly decade did his company gradually become Ada Rehan's "support." Daly for 20 years insisted that each player should stand ready to take various types of rôles. This insistence contributed to a great artistic reform in the United States, where, up to Daly's time, actors had classified themselves according to definite "lines" of characters, and had been inclined to play all their rôles more or less in the same general style. Daly demanded that his players make their characterizations unique. To this end he switched James Lewis, in one important play, from his regular "line" of eccentric comedian, to a pathetic rôle. The talented Lewis succeeded; and he and all the others saw the rightness of Daly's contention that stereotyped classifications of actors made for stereotyped methods of acting.

Daly's contribution to stage artistry, then, was trained and versatile acting talent. By the dozens players who had become skilled in his school went to other managers; beginners took their places and began to master the acting profession. Today, 20 years after these Daly graduates came from under his instruction, they are doing a large share toward sustaining the ideal of skilled acting. This is proved by a mere list of Daly alumni who are to-day before the public: Blanche Bates, Hobart Bosworth, Wilfred Buckland, Sybil Carlisle, Kitty Cheatham, William Collier, John Craig, Henry E. Dixey, John Drew, Gertrude Elliott, Maxine Elliott, Herbert Gresham, James K. Hackett, Percy Hawwell, Sydney Herbert, Isabel Irving, May Irwin, Jeffry Lewis, Henry Miller, Tyrone Power, Charles Richman, May Robson, Effie Shannon, Otis Skinner, Edwin Stevens.

Because Joseph Daly's book gives a painstaking and essentially complete record of his brother's achievement as a mentor of actors, this "Life of Augustin Daly," though it deserves no place among works on the philosophy of the drama, is a welcome addition to the shelf devoted to stage annals.

## DECORATIVE STYLES AND THEIR CREATORS

"Creators of Decorative Styles." By Walter A. Dyer. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3 net.

The lady who thought that Adam Fumiture was so named because of its utter simplicity, however delicious her viewpoint, was not, unfortunately, an exception. Furniture is not a matter to which many Americans, at least, have given any particular study, be the reason what it may. But many authorities assure us that we are seeing the initiation of a Twentieth Century renaissance of the decorative styles and they are borne out by a quickening interest in all the fine arts.

It is in response to this popular demand—evidenced first by an improvement and multiplication of fine arts literature, and second by a corresponding improvement in the output of the shops—that Walter A. Dyer, who has already given us "The Lure of the Antique" and "Early American Craftsmen," has written "Creators of Decorative Styles." Mr. Dyer, who confines his attention largely to furniture in spite of his rather misleading general title, has believed with good reason the best method to induce interest in his subject to be a discussion of the lives and accomplishments of the leaders of artistic thought during that most fertile period in England which began with Inigo Jones and ended with Sheraton and Duncan Phyfe. Naturally he has confined himself to England, for here were the sources of the styles that have proven most popular with the American audience for whom he writes.

Beginning with Marot, the florid designer of the reign of William and Mary, Sir Christopher Wren and his protégé, Grinling Gibbons, the carver, and Tijou, the remarkable iron worker, the writer takes up in turn the great decorative artists of the Georgian era, whose names commerce has made familiar to all ears: Chambers, Chippendale, the Adam brothers, Hepplewhite, Wedgwood and Sheraton. Mr. Dyer's volume is a rather ambitious one for a rapidly running account including, as it does, a mingling of history, architecture, biography and decoration.

In two matters the book is rather lacking, first, in a sense of a carefully constructed unity, and second, in a thorough analysis of his styles that would provide a clearly defined set of standards making for intelligent taste. Both faults may be explained by the fact that most of the material in the book appeared originally as a series of popular magazine articles.

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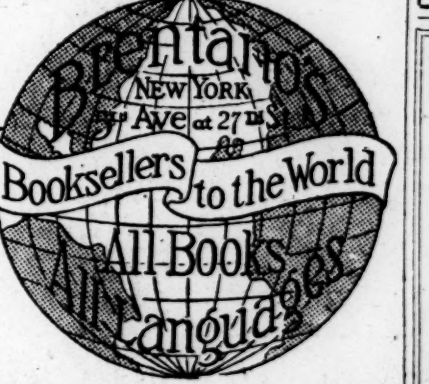
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Memory of Goodness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN TIMES of seeming stress or danger, when the carnal senses would exalt themselves by telling us that everything worth while is fast going to ruin, it is well not to be at all impressed by the fear of these senses and to remember that the world has had its upheavals at almost regular intervals and is a better world to live in right now than it has ever been before. This is no argument, however, for war, for there is no particular good in these upheavals themselves, but there is a tremendous value in the lessons they teach. Nevertheless, in proportion as we are willing to learn our lesson, that is, to be obedient to Principle, in that proportion war and the rumors of war shall cease. For, of course, when we shall be willing, without the occurrence of war, to receive our spiritual lessons which we are now unwilling to learn until forced to do so by the calamity of war, we shall need strife no longer and the beating of swords into plowshares shall be something more to us than an unfulfilled prophecy or the mere dream of a poet.

The great fault of the nations of the earth has always been forgetfulness. This, for instance, is easily proved by the history of the Israelites. So long as a generation remained that had witnessed the mighty works of a prophet or of a man of God, prosperity reigned. But when a younger generation arose God and His goodness were forgotten, and, logically, calamities followed,—we say logically, not because God sent them, as the Oriental expressed it in his figurative style, but because the people having forsaken God, good, in their thoughts, took within themselves the belief in evil or in a power apart from and opposed to God, and as they ignorantly believed so they also experienced. These experiences generally grew worse and worse until as a last resort the people would turn to God to help them out of the predicaments into which the belief in evil had forced them. "The

sharp experiences of belief in the superstitious life of matter," says Mrs. Eddy, "as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?' (Science and Health, p. 322.)

The Psalmist must have realized the value of a memory for goodness for he says: "One generation shall praise thy works to another, and shall declare thy mighty acts." "They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness, and shall sing of thy righteousness." These lines are especially fitting for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in the United States, since on this day, year after year, gratitude to God, which is the memory of "great goodness" is brought to mind. Perhaps in no other thing did the Pilgrims show more truly the stuff that was in them than in the establishment of a Thanksgiving Day. To the Christian who has come to some measure of an understanding of God through Christian Science, every day quite naturally resolves itself into a day of thanksgiving, but with many people gratitude is still considered of little or no value. It was therefore with commendable courage and foresight that these early settlers, having in mind, no doubt, the annual harvest thanksgiving in the land from which they had come, established a day of thanksgiving in New England, by which every man would be reminded of the opportunity as well as the pleasure of giving thanks and so in a measure learn to think rightly.

Some day when mankind shall be more awake to its privileges, that is, when it learns the value of the memory for "great goodness," the influence of this national Thanksgiving Day will be given its proper place in the world's regard. There is nothing in any other national holiday as observed in the United States that will aid so

much in keeping Principle in mind and a proper sense of mankind's obligation to God, as the public acknowledgment, at least once a year, that infinite God is the Giver of every good and perfect gift. The wise man saith of the Lord: "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Could the world but grasp the deep significance of thanksgiving, we should thank even wars out of existence. The acknowledgment, then, of the goodness of God, even if but faintly apprehended, is surely a step in the right direction that it can hurt no one to take and that may lead to higher and better things,—to a deeper appreciation of divine Truth and Love.

Thanksgiving was a subject particularly dear to Mrs. Eddy's heart. Of her it might perhaps be safe to say that she held Thanksgiving Day in higher esteem than any other American. When asked by the Boston Globe for a sentiment on what the last Thanksgiving Day of the Nineteenth Century in the United States should signify to all mankind, she gave in part the following reply, the words of which are peculiarly adapted to the present hour: "It signifies that love, unselfed, knocks more loudly than ever before at the heart of humanity and that it finds admittance; that revelation, spiritual voice and vision, are less subordinate to material sight and sound and more apparent to reason; that evil flourishes less, invests less in trusts, loses capital, and is bought at par value; that the Christ-spirit will cleanse the earth of human gore; that civilization, peace between nations, and the brotherhood of man should be established, and justice plead not vainly in behalf of the sacred rights of individuals, peoples, and nations." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 265.)

## The Appearing of Greatness

Great blessings sometimes come suddenly, but none before they have been prepared for by some kind of spiritual training; great orators sometimes suddenly come to light in apparently commonplace careers, but not unless there have been rich possibilities hidden beneath the routine of daily work. No man, in any great crisis, shows a gift for speech or action of heroism unless those things were already in him. Great moments do not put great qualities into men; they simply reveal what is already there.—Hamilton Mable.

## How Samoset Welcomed the Pilgrims

All this while ye Indians came skulking about them, and would sometimes show themselves aloof, but when any approached near them, they would run away. And once they stole away their tools when they had been at work & were gone to dinner. But about ye 16. of March a certain Indian came boldly amongst them, and spoke to them in broken English, which they could well understand but marvelled at it. At length they understood by discourse with him that he was not of these parts, but belonged to ye easterne parts where some English-ships came to fish, with whom he was acquainted & could name sundrie of them by their names, amongst whom he had got his language. He became profitable to them in acquainting them with many things concerning ye state of ye country in ye east-parts where he lived, which was afterwards profitable to them, as also of ye people hear, of their places, number, & strength; of their situation & distance from this place, and who was cheefe amongst them. His name was Samoset; he told them also

of another Indian whose name was Squanto, a native of this place who had been in England & could speak better English than himself. Being, after some time of entertainment & gifts dismissed, a while after he came againe, & 5. mooe with him, & they brought againe all ye tools that were stolen away before, and made way for ye coming of their great Sachem, called Massasoyt; who, about 4. or 5. days after, came with the cheefe of his friends & other attendance, with the aforesaid Squanto. With whom, after friendly entertainment & some gifts given him, they made a peace with him (which has now continued this 24. years). . . . After these things he returned to his place called Sowams, some 40. mile from this place, but Squanto continued with them and was their interpreter, and was a speciall instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation. He directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish, and to procure other commodities, and was also their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit.—From Governor Bradford's Journal.

## Hebron

"Hebron claims to be the oldest city in the world. In the book of Numbers we are told that it was founded seven years before Zoan, that is, Tanis, the chief town of the Egyptian delta in the second millennium B. C. Unfortunately we do not know the exact date of the founding of Tanis. Moreover, seven is a peculiar number among the Hebrews, and we usually look on it as a mystic number rather than an exact one," Dr. H. W. Dunning writes in "Today in Palestine."

"According to the Scriptures its ancient name was Kirjath-Arba, the 'City of Arba.' In the book of Joshua we are told that Arba was the greatest of the Anakim, a race of giants. The folklore of a nation is prone to make its ancestors, and also the peoples whom their ancestors conquered, giants and mighty heroes.

"Abraham, the progenitor of the Hebrews and also of the Arabs, wandering slowly with his possessions of cattle, sheep and goats, made his headquarters at the oak of Mamre, near Hebron. The locality suited him, for most of the countryside was unfenced and public grazing land. Moreover, the country to the south was desert, able only to support the poor Bedawin, each with his few animals. He became a settled nomad. He was recognized by the sheikhs of the cities as a wealthy man, the owner of much cattle, and the head of a powerful tribe household. When the mighty Amraphel, King of Shinar, whom we now know as Khammurabi, King of Babylon, made a raid upon the cities of the plain and retreated northward with much spoil and many captives, the nomad chieftain gathered his retainers and slaves, pounced upon the victorious invaders and compelled them to abandon their booty and take refuge in a hasty flight, changing them in short order from victors to vanquished. The whole scene might easily be re-enacted in the Twentieth Century.

"The tribe of Abraham went further south, even into the land of Egypt, and abode there many years. We know nothing of the life of Hebron during that period. But when the Hebrews returned they found the city still there and in much the same condition as in the time of their forefathers.

## Land That Shall Be

Land that shall be!  
All of our labor to sow seeds of gain  
Grows in the ages when our names  
shall wane,  
Gathered with others, 'tis stored in  
the true  
Will to renew.  
This then shall carry our labor within,  
Safely within  
The land that shall be.  
—Björnsterne Björnson (tr. by A. H. Palmer).

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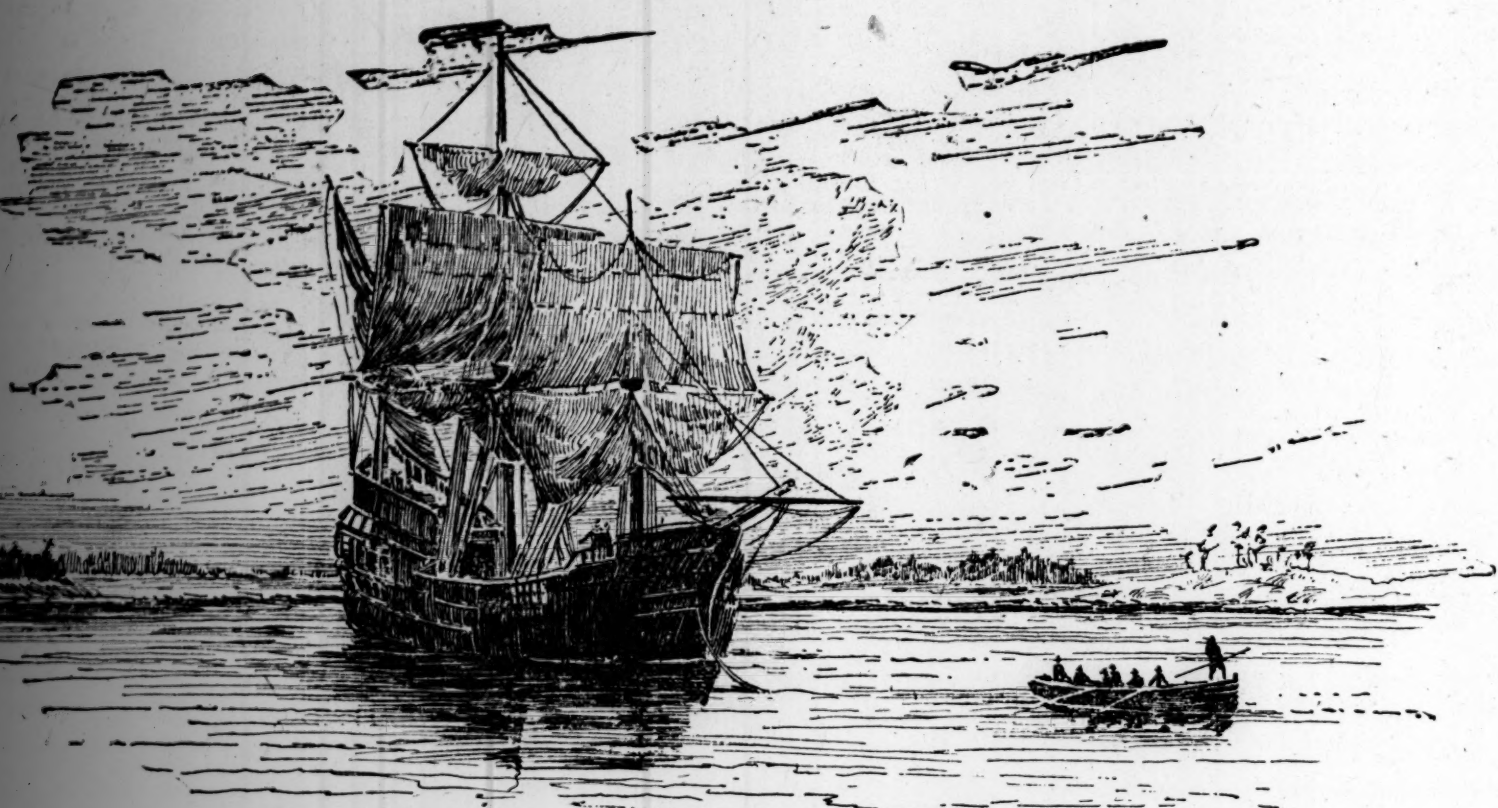
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## The Mayflower in the Harbor at Plymouth, Massachusetts

The breaking waves dashed high  
On a stern and rock-bound coast,  
And the woods against a stormy sky  
Their giant branches tossed;

And the heavy night hung dark  
The hills and waters o'er,  
When a band of exiles moored their bark  
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,  
They, the true-hearted, came;

Not with the roll of the stirring drums,  
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

Not as the flying come,  
In silence and in fear;—  
They shook the depths of the desert gloom  
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,  
And the stars heard, and the sea;  
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang  
To the anthem of the free.

The ocean eagle soared  
From his nest by the white wave's foam,  
And the rocking pines of the forest roared,—  
This was their welcome home.

What sought they thus afar?  
Bright jewels of the mine?  
The wealth of the seas, the spoils of war?  
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,  
The soil where first they trod;  
They have left unstained what there they found,—  
Freedom to worship God.

—Felicia Hemans.

## Cheap Editions in France

"Publishing and bookselling in France, like everything else, is a case of liberty, equality, and fraternity." M. Betham-Edwards writes in "Twentieth Century France." "Whilst the wealthy can add to their libraries the magnificent series, 'Les Grands Ecrivains de France,' the illustrated 'Histoire de France,' in eighteen volumes, the fine edition of Saint-Simon of which as yet only twenty-seven of the projected forty volumes have appeared, these publications being a mere handful from a sheaf, the workman can procure the masterpieces of national literature for twenty-five centimes. From the Boulevard Saint Germain appears this marvelous twopenny-halfpenny series, handy to hold, well printed and illustrated.

"The delightful Chronicles of Froissart, the chefs-d'œuvre of Molière and his contemporaries, of Rousseau and his epoch, Condorcet's celebrated work on Human Progress, rather perfectly illustrated—never was a period of such unbounded optimism as the writer's—all are to be had, and much more. Thus in three of these pocket volumes is given an admirable history of England, social, political and economic, with excellent maps and vignettes, among them figuring Abbotsford, Eton College and an Irish landscape."

## For Temperance' Sake

Instead of peace, I was to participate in war; instead of the sweetness of home, I was to become a wanderer on the face of the earth; but I have felt that a great promotion came to me when I was counted worthy to be a worker in the organized crusade for "God and Home and Native Land."—Frances Willard.

## Turned to Benefit

I find that evil speaking against me has, by the good providence of God, turned rather to my benefit. I got two of my best friends by being evil spoken of.—David Livingstone.

## Mazzini and the Carlyles

In "The Birth of Modern Italy: Posthumous Papers of Jessie White Mario," many interesting extracts from the letters of Mazzini to his family in Italy are given, of which many relate to his friendship with the Carlyles.

"In 1839 he made the personal acquaintance of Carlyle. His description of his first dinner with the Carlyles at a friend's house is quite enthusiastic, although he bemoans the expense of cars: 'as one can't go among these prim, proper English folk muddy and bedraggled with walking in the slush, and a cab costs from three to five lire, whereas my home dinner costs me one.' Carlyle attracts him by his immense sincerity, his absorption in spiritual things, and his grave anxieties about the signs of the times."

"On December 11th he wrote that he had paid a visit to Carlyle and found only his wife, who invited him to dinner. 'The usual story.' And to dinner I went and dined . . . but I was there from half-past four till eleven, and grew weary; talking does weary me. I should like to Plato after half an hour, if he came down here again. Some fine day I will write an article against invitations to dinner, and send it to all my acquaintances, showing how absurd it is that two decent people cannot meet without consuming four hours dining, taking tea, and so on."

"In another letter he says, after dining again with Carlyle: 'Really his village is too far off, and I always lose my way when I go about without Angelo (Ugolino): some day you will receive a letter from another country where I shall have drifted in my wanderings.'"

In one letter "he announces a 'Chelsea and St. Paul's day for next Friday,'

and on June the 18th gives an account of his jaunt. 'Well, so I took Mrs. Carlyle up to the "Ball," the cupola of St. Paul's, the highest point in London. It occupied the entire day. First I went to Chelsea, then we came back into the City along the Thames in a steamboat. I enjoyed the trip and so did my companion, exceedingly, though of all people unadapted for escorting ladies I am the most famous; still, as I do try to be courteous, they probably give me credit for that. When we landed from the boat and got into the hustling, bustling crowd—for St. Paul's is in the very heart of this vast city of business—we lost ourselves. I did not know where St. Paul's was, nor did Mrs. Carlyle: I always lose my way in London, unfortunately for those who trust to me as their guide. I asked quite ten persons. They only laughed, for we were not ten steps from St. Paul's itself; we entered what seemed hardly to be a church."

"We climbed up to the 'Ball,' escorted by an old crone, who explained all that she thought most interesting, and which we did not find interesting at all. Nothing bores me like a human machine prating set phrases about places and rare sights, so that poor woman must have been scandalized at our inattention to most of the things she pointed out, and our attention to those she passed over. Fortunately, she left us in the 'Ball.' We remained there three-quarters of an hour alone, with the wind howling most diabolically; the view is most imposing, but as at that hour the vapours of the atmosphere and the dense smoke rising from the manufactories and the houses dim it considerably, it ought to be seen at dawn. The city, built on a level plain, is vast, immense, and the form of the roofs and the red chimneys give it the appear-

ance of a sea on fire. . . . We returned by water to Chelsea, and then I walked home."

When I Look Out on London's  
Teeming Streets

When I look out on London's teeming streets,  
On grim gray houses, and on leaden skies . . .  
I remember that fair heritage  
Barter'd by me for what your London gives. . . .

And as your summer slips away in tears,  
Spring wakes our lovely Lady of the Bush,  
The Kowhai, and she hastes to wrap herself  
All in a mantle wrought of living gold;

Then come the birds, who are her worshippers,  
To hover round her; tuis swift of wing,  
And bell-birds flashing sudden in the sun,  
Caroling: Ah! what English night-ingle,  
Heard in the stillness of a summer eve,  
From out the shadow of historic elms,  
Sings sweeter than our Bell-bird of the Bush?  
And spring is here: now the  
Veronica,  
Our Koromiko, whitens on the cliff,  
The honey-sweet Manuka buds, and bursts  
In bloom, and the . . . Convolvulus,  
Most fair and frail of all our forest flowers,  
Stars every covert, running riotous. . . .  
—Dora Wilcox.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Object Lessons

THERE is a line of the *Aeneid* which has been quoted until the world is tired of it. Yet it is a line so intensely expressive that men go on quoting it whether anyone dismisses it as banal or not, "Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes." "I fear the Greeks even when bearing gifts" is a saying which has continued true ever since the days of Laocoon, for many a country which has held its own in arms has been entrapped by politicians. The net of the retiarus was often a far more terrible weapon, in the Roman circus, than the sword of his opponent. It was, indeed, because of this that a certain statesman recently declared that the German peace campaign would be more dangerous than all the armies of the Central Powers. He realized that the world was weary of fighting, and that its weariness might mesmerize it into selling some of the fruits of the victory of liberty for the pottage of a false, convenient peace.

The Central Powers, having sown the whirlwind, are now engaged in endeavoring to avoid the effect of the storm, and in this endeavor there are enlisted in their behalf some of the most powerful influences in the world. Everybody who has seen an inch under the political surface has long known, long even before the war, that in politics it was impossible to separate the Vatican from the Wilhelmstrasse or the Ballplatz. But what has come to many people, who recognize this, as a surprise, is that in an almost insane frenzy to cry "Peace, peace; when there is no peace," the Central Powers and the Vatican should be reinforced by a certain section of socialism and by the extreme wing of the pacifists. Even today much of the world, tossing uneasily in its hypnotic sleep, finds it difficult to accept obvious facts, so that we have Signor Puccelli di S. Andrea, writing to a London paper, to demand what on earth is the occult power at work behind the scenes, to create the silence in the press as to the true causes of the Italian débâcle.

The true cause of the Italian débâcle, as most people know by this time, is that the combined agents of the ex-German Chancellor von Bülow, assisted by those of Herr Erzberger of the Center or Roman Catholic party in the Reichstag, as well as by those of that remarkable ex-Chamberlain of the Papal Court, von Gerlach, were engaged in spreading through the ranks of the more susceptible Roman Catholic regiments, on the left flank of General Cadorna's army, a propaganda against war and in favor of a peace on the lines of general condonation as propagated by the Vatican. Everybody knows that such a peace is aimed at reestablishing the power of Germany and Austria for future mischief, everybody, that is, to say, except pacifists, such as the Socialists of the Padovan Plain, to save whose farms and cottages from the tide of war the rationalist soldiers of France and the Protestant soldiers of England are now joining with the loyal and saner masses of the armies of Italy.

It must not, however, for a moment be imagined that the Italian troops who betrayed their trust to von Bülow's troops, with cheers for the Pope and for peace, represent the full expression of the "Greeks bearing gifts." From the Isonzo to the St. Lawrence is a far cry, but only a few nights ago the town of Kitchener witnessed an exhibition of treason quite as bad in intention, though of course much more harmless in effect, than anything seen on the Italian front in the day of humiliation. The Prime Minister of Canada, endeavoring to address an audience in a Canadian city on the subject of war and conscription, was prevented from speaking by an organized effort of the enemies of the war. It is all very well to try to make out that this was the work of a mere gang of roughs. But that it was the deliberate effort of the town, itself composed mainly of German immigrants who have found a home there in their escape from autocracy in their native land, is proven by the fact that, in the cool consideration of three days later, the town council, by a vote of 7 to 5, defeated a resolution tendering an apology to Sir Robert Borden for the conduct of the mob. Here, then, in the very heart of a country which has thrown all its energies into the war, is a colony of alien enemies opposed to conscription, and supported by what? by at any rate the moral influence of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Province of Quebec and the whole Dominion, which has persistently discouraged its supporters from helping the Allies and has, whenever opportunity offered, flung its whole weight on the side of autocracy in the effort utterly to destroy what one of its papers in Switzerland has described as the heresy and "the work of Satan" of "the miasma of democracy."

Now, these Roman Catholic French Canadians enjoy the fullest possible liberty, and so are precluded from pleading that they are debarred from Home Rule, which has been the excuse of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. But the Roman Catholics in Ireland have exactly the same constitutional privileges as the people of England, of Scotland, and of Wales. The only difference in their case being that they are notoriously numerically over-represented. They have, indeed, about a third more members in the Parliament at Westminster than they are entitled to for their population, whilst the Government of Ireland is responsible to the Parliament at Westminster in exactly the same way as is the Government in England, Scotland, or Wales. But putting the question of Home Rule aside, it is quite impossible to plead one thing in Dublin as an excuse for Roman Catholic abstention from the war, and then to make the same excuse in Quebec where the excuse does not exist. Nor is that all. Precisely the same opposition to the war is being manifested by the Roman Catholics of Australia and New Zealand, with no better reason at all than the Roman Catholics of Canada have been able to produce. So that the rest of humanity, not being utterly blind and foolish, is beginning to see the concerted effort, wherever the influence of the Vatican can make itself felt, to bring about the

victory of the Central Powers for ends which should have been an open secret to everybody, from the days before the war.

Now what the Canadian people are suffering at the hands of the German immigrants in places like Kitchener, the people of the United States are suffering in the burning of their factories and their docks, and in other reasonable ways. But, again, this is not all. There is an excuse, however bad it may be, for the German who finds his Fatherland at war with the country of his adoption. But there is no excuse for the person who has been termed the international Jew, the man who has found in the United States the same protection against the pogrom that the German found against conscription. Yet it is these men who are now busy, in revolutionary Russia, in an endeavor to destroy the effects of the revolution and rehabilitate the power of the Deutschtum so as to make Germany once more dominant in Petrograd. It is not the Russian who is dominant today in that vast, inarticulate mass of peoples known as "All the Russias," it is a handful of what are known as international Jews, in contradistinction to those Jews who are standing loyally and determinedly by their own nations in the struggle for liberty. No sane person supposes that Austria released Mr. Lenine from a detention camp, or that Germany supplied him with a pass through her confines, for any purpose than to use him when he reached Petrograd. Whilst anybody who has read the speeches of Mr. Trozky knows the exact amount of gratitude he has for the United States in which he found shelter when shelter was a vital necessity to him. Mr. Kerensky was too pacific to use force when force alone could have saved the situation, but he is finding that those extraordinary pacifists, the Bolsheviks, are by no means averse to using force to maintain themselves in power, and to bring about the ultimate triumph of the very forces which sent the convict gangs to Siberia, and wielded the knout in the dungeons of St. Peter and St. Paul.

It is not by force, then, that the resistance of the Central Powers is being maintained, but by policy of "bearing gifts." Anybody who will take the trouble to think can begin to see, surely by this time, that if the Russians had played their part, even moderately, on the Eastern front, that if treachery had not broken down the Italian advance just as it was beginning to threaten Austria, that if there had been no discordant elements to weaken the full force of France and the United Kingdom, and later of the United States in the war, the end might easily be in sight. All, however, that the pacifists and the anti-war Socialists have been able to achieve has been to weaken the Allies sufficiently to make the bloodshed and suffering of the war greater and more prolonged. They have not stopped the war, and they are not going to stop the war, but they may yet help to lengthen its duration and to increase its suffering, unless the countries concerned determinedly made it clear that these efforts must cease, and that instead of them another effort must be made, however late, to bring the war to a close this winter.

### Red Cross Gets Nation's Fines

IT is possible that Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, may be able to point to authority for his announcement that certain fines, imposed and collected on account of violations of his orders concerning the operation of the coal mines, shall be turned over to the American Red Cross. It is not, at the present time, easy to find such authority, but whether it exists or not has little or nothing to do with the question principally involved. Possibly the Fuel Administrator, under the act which created his office, was given discretion wide enough to justify him in determining how the proceeds of these and similar fines should be disbursed. The point of greatest moment, however, is that there is apparently growing up in the country a system of extra-governmental war relief, with the danger that it may, if permitted to gain headway at the present ratio, lead to very annoying and serious complications.

The people of the country have, within the last few weeks, displayed a very earnest and a very generous interest in the American Red Cross, by subscribing for its support a magnificent sum, in addition to great amounts given previously. And past subscriptions must be considered aside from those that are constantly pouring into the treasury of this society. Now, while there is no doubt as to the usefulness of the Red Cross in some respects, there is a very wide difference of opinion as to its usefulness in other respects. Its relations with other war relief agencies are far from being satisfactory; its domination by a certain school of medical doctors is less so, and its connection with vivisection is the least pleasing of all, to a very great number of people. Altogether, its methods and its policies are not such as the United States Government can afford sweepingly to indorse, as it does, practically, when it chooses this society as a special beneficiary of its favors, or when it stamps the organization tacitly as one of its own arms or instruments.

There is no middle ground for a democratic government when it comes to dealing with religious or social questions. It must either become inextricably involved in complications, or else hold itself strictly aloof from alliances with creeds, classes, or propaganda. A partnership between the state and medicine is scarcely less dangerous and obnoxious than a partnership between church and state. The United States Government has no constitutional right to mother the Red Cross, or any other privately organized war relief organization. If the Federal Government is going into war relief work, it should go into it without forming partnerships. Many are strongly of the belief that it should take over all war relief movements, consolidate them, federalize them, and conduct their activities as it is conducting other branches of the war service. Then, as these people view it, there would be a responsible management, a management to which the public might appeal when necessary, an administration which might be held accountable by the people's representatives in Congress.

Plainly, the Red Cross cannot be singled out as a special and exclusive beneficiary of the Government; neither

is it thinkable that the Government shall take over all the other war relief movements, one of more at a time, until it is saddled, and has saddled the public, with an intolerable incubus. This announcement by Dr. Garfield as to the turning over of public funds derived from fines to the Red Cross should be hint and signal enough to people who are desirous that the war shall strengthen rather than weaken democratic government, and purge it of evils rather than corrupt it with a system of private pension, bounty, and patronage.

### Senator Stone's New View

THE folly of attempting to maintain the fiction that the United States is at war with Germany, only, has been seen and reprehended by many thoughtful people in and out of official circles for some time past; they are not few who hold that when war was declared against Germany, in April last, it should also have been declared against Germany's allies, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. By failing to do this the position of the United States in the conflict has been rendered at once anomalous and awkward. No intelligent observer of the situation, at any time during the last six months, could have failed to see that while, in theory, the United States had assumed a hostile attitude toward Germany alone, in practice its attitude had been fully, if indirectly, as hostile toward every nation on Germany's side. United States Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who voted against the arming of American ships before the declaration of war, who otherwise brought himself under the condemnation of the nation because of his captious and stubborn opposition to public opinion, and who finally was grouped by the President with the "willful men" in the Senate, who strove to stem the natural flow of patriotic sentiment, is one of those who have now pronounced the course of the Washington Government toward Germany's allies as extraordinary, inadvisable, and wholly unsatisfactory.

This is important, for, while neither Senator Stone nor any other Senator, or group of Senators, could now stand successfully against a popular demand for prosecution of the war with greater vigor, and along more comprehensive lines, the prompt concurrence of his committee in the Administration's plans, as Mr. Stone's words seem to promise, will assist greatly in facilitating and expediting the legislation required. It is only fair to the Missouri Senator to say that, when the country declared war against Germany, he withdrew all opposition to the war policy of the Administration, and declared that he would thenceforth be found supporting every measure calculated to aid in achieving victory for the cause which the United States had made its own. He is now plain-spoken on the desirability of going farther than the nation has gone up to this time. "It would," he is quoted as saying, "in my opinion greatly simplify matters if we should formally declare war against Germany's allies. It seems to me exceedingly advisable."

United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, has expressed views very similar to those credited to Senator Stone, "but," the Illinois Senator says, "we should be careful to distinguish between Austrians and Hungarians and Bohemians. We should also distinguish between Austrians and Poles." This seems to open the way for more hair-splitting differentiation, the very thing the United States is, at the present moment, striving to do away with, at home as well as abroad. It should, and it eventually must, satisfy all those who are solicitous concerning the welfare of people of ambiguous or suspicious leanings, when the United States flatly and finally differentiates only between its friends and its enemies. Those Hungarians, Bohemians, and Poles who are now presumably on Germany's side will find little difficulty, if they shall only strive hard enough, in making it clear that they are in sympathy with, and in fact are on, the other side. The United States and the Allies can know them only by the company they keep. It is their concern that they shall not be found where they must necessarily be regarded as foes.

Senator Stone is right. A declaration of war, by the United States, against all the nations with which it is at war, will greatly simplify matters.

### Plowing

UP and down the world today, in many widely separated countries, people are taking a more than wonted interest in a very ancient occupation, namely, plowing. In England, Scotland and Ireland, especially, almost anywhere one chooses to go, from Land's End to John o' Groats, or from Cape Clear to Mallin Head, one is sure to see the long, freshly-turned furrows, glistening, maybe, in the sun, and perhaps the plowman with his team, moving slowly back and forth, followed and circled about with the usual phalanx of rooks.

It is an ancient and honorable calling, that of plowman, and finds mention in the literature of the world from the very earliest times. Like most such callings, it changed but little in all the ages until it came to the present age, and in the present age even, the ancient methods and the ancient plows are to be found in common use in many countries. The Spaniard, for the most part, like the Indian of India or the Burmese of Burma, or the Chinese of China, prefers the plow made of wood. It was the wooden plow, of course which was used in prehistoric days in Egypt.

The description of a plow to be found in Hesiod's "Works and Days," and in Virgil's "Georgics," show little development, up to their time, in what is, perhaps, the oldest of agricultural implements. Indeed, until Small of Berwickshire, towards the close of the Eighteenth Century, brought out a plow in which beam and handle were of wrought iron and the moldboard of cast iron, there was little change. Since then even, in spite of many revolutionary alterations, in spite of American steam plows or tractors turning their twelve or fourteen furrows at once, the fundamental idea remains the same as it was 2000 years ago, and for untold centuries before that time.

Then, as is almost inevitable, with a thing so ancient, many customs and traditions have grown up round the

plow and plowing, many wise sayings, parables, and proverbs, such as the long furrow, the straight furrow, the lonely furrow, the man who puts his hand to the plow and keeps straight on to the headland, the man who looks back, and the man who plows the sand. Amongst customs, in England, there is still, for instance, Plow Monday, held at "Twelfth tide," when the work of plowing is supposed to begin for the year:

Plow Monday next, after Twelfth tide is past  
Bids out with the plow, the worst husband is last.

True it is passing away, like so many old customs, but not so many years ago it was common enough, and bands of young men in many districts, "profusely ornamented with scarves and ribbons" would drag a wooden plow from village to village dancing, whilst "Bess," a man dressed as a woman, "rattled her money-box." And over and over again, in a shrill monotone, would be heard the refrain:

Remember us poor plowboys,  
A plowing we must go;  
Hail, rain, blow, or snow,  
A plowing we must go.

Then there was another pleasing custom, in some places. When a farmer took a new farm, his neighbors gave him "the compliment of a day's plowing." As many as seventy or a hundred plowmen would appear on a certain day, from all over the countryside, and turn over the stubble for the new tenant.

### Notes and Comments

A PLEBISCITE in Uruguay has ratified the work of the commission which for some time has been engaged in reforming the Constitution of that Republic. In this connection it is significant that the work approved by the people probably embraces a clause, adopted by the commission early in September, which separates church and state. Verification and details of the action taken will be looked for with great interest, particularly as it runs somewhat parallel to the recent decision of Massachusetts on the so-called anti-aid amendment.

THERE is surely a curious naïveté in the recent complaint of Friedrich Naumann, the author of "Mittel-Europa," that Austria-Hungary did not seem to be exactly "leaping at his idea." "It must be made effective at once," he writes almost querulously, "while the Central Empires are still fighting side by side. Later, discord will creep in, and then people will ask themselves in vain why and for what purpose they have fought for one another." Why and for what purpose, indeed!

THE parish, or county, of Madison, Louisiana, is fortunate, judging from a statement just made in one of its newspapers, the Journal. The section has no labor troubles, it has more wood than it can burn in a hundred years, it can raise vegetables all the year round, and its people live at home and on the products of the soil, so that the question of transportation is not bothersome. However, it is pleasant to find that while free from many of the trials besetting other communities, Madison is by no means smug. By very reason of the fact that its trials are trivial and few, it proposes to pitch in and "make a splendid showing in the work of winning the war." This sets Madison right before the nation. Those who have should give, and it would be regrettable if Madison were to be content with simply holding and trying to enjoy exclusively what it has, instead of sharing its blessings with others.

MR. WELLS' book "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" has been translated into French. Unfortunately, the title appears on the French volume as "M. Britling Commence à Voir Clair," which, of course, is an unmerited aspersion on Mr. Britling's clear-sightedness. The mistake shows how difficult it is, sometimes, to give the exact meaning of a colloquialism in another language. That Mr. Britling was as wide-awake as most will be quite apparent to his French readers, in spite of the misleading title.

COLONEL HARVEY and Floyd Thompson, who have hitherto been forward in the promotion of the good roads movement in the Southwest of the United States, have parted company. "No one who is acquainted with the two gentlemen," says the Weatherford (Okla.) Booster, "will be surprised at the rupture. Most generally the blame will be laid on Colonel Harvey, who is erratic, impulsive and consequently undependable." The Colonel Harvey referred to here, of course, is the other Colonel Harvey, that is, the Colonel Harvey who held the nation's attention, about twenty-one years ago, with his little volume on "Coin." The newspaper quoted speaks of the colonel as a man of "vacillating affections," which would imply that he is not so exhilarated over the advancing price of silver as might be expected in the case of one who was enraptured with the proposed free coinage of that metal in the middle nineties.

LONDON: after a bout of air raids—Special constable enters restaurant and sits at table.  
Waitress: "Which soup do you prefer, sir?"  
Special Constable, dreamily: "All clear."

THERE are prospects of a contest over the minority leadership of the United States House of Representatives. Representative Mann will not, it is believed, attempt longer to hold that position, nor will there, it seems, be a very strong attempt to induce him to hold it. Mr. Mann has not been altogether in sympathy with some of the most important things the House of Representatives is called upon to do in these times.

MANY explanations and reasons are given for the great advance in the price of cotton cloth. Among them are the war, increased wages, the high cost of material, of fuel, of operation, and so on. But little is said about the tiny item generally hidden away, under a small heading, in a corner of an inside page of a newspaper, which tells of one manufacturing company in Massachusetts which has just declared a 60 per cent dividend on the common stock. Of course, it figures in the price, and surely will figure in the excess profit tax list.